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The Bombay Chronicle

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BHOPAL RULER CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT

Free India Is Common Heritage Of All

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME: NO MORE PLAY ON WORDS

Demand On Britain For Just And Honest Deal

BHOPAL, February 20. (A.P.I.): His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, addressing officials and non-officials on the occasion of the celebrations of his fifty-second birthday, appealed to Indians to make a united effort for achievement of India's national freedom, based on compromise and mutual sacrifice.

His Highness said: "It is time now for action. We have played too long with words and phrases. If we fail at this juncture, responsibility for what may be our lot in the years to come will rest on our heads".

Though he was confident that many Princes shared his views, he said that he was speaking in his individual and personal capacity as Ruler of Bhopal. His Highness said: "The future of India, its place in the comity of nations, its dignity and standing in the eyes of the world are matters of concern to every Indian.

"To me it has brought a feeling of humiliation and shame to think that this great land of ours, which has in past made its contribution to human thought and progress the world over, should continue under outside domination and control, a servant and not master in its own house. That feeling is heightened by the thought that we ourselves are primarily responsible for continuance of controls and restraints, imposed upon us by other hands than our own.

"Let us be quite frank and honest with ourselves. Does anyone seriously believe that 400,000,000 people could be denied the right to think and act for themselves, to live their own life to shape their own national policy and develop according to their own genius and capacity, if they made up their minds seriously and with determination to assume that right?"

DEPRESSED AND UNHAPPY

His Highness said: "Our own conscience, however, cannot fail to lay the blame where it is really due and I must confess to a feeling of deepest depression and unhappiness when I listen to the demands so frequently heard, which would place upon a foreign country the responsibility for composing our own domestic differences and imposing on us a settlement of our own domestic problems. For this reason I was one of those who, 15 years ago, opposed to the last the proposal that the Prime Minister of England should be entrusted with the task of making what is known as the communal award. Today my views remain the same. If we are in earnest in our demand for a free and independent India let us ourselves lay the foundation for that freedom and independence.

The Nawab of Bhopal added: "I stand for a free and independent India. No Indian worthy of the name would stand for anything less. If sacrifices are needed, let us all in a spirit of lofty patriotism, placing the good of the country before everything else, come together and make our mutual contribution to the task of building a new India of our own dreams, an India which will feel her proper place in the Councils of the world and make, as in the days long ago, her contribution to the uplift of humanity and advance of spirit of true civilisation."

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

His Highness continued: "If we are prepared to make mutual sacrifices, if we are prepared to place first things first, if we are ready to compromise over our differences, nothing can prevent our reaching the goal of national freedom. Once that objective has been attained we can take up for settlement by mutual agreement among ourselves such questions as affect our sectional interests of the society, for example the respective claims of Labour and Capital, Landlord and Tenant and such like matters. If we raise them now we shall only succeed in accentuating the differences and reducing the strength which would be united and hence irresistable behind the claim for freedom of this country."

PRINCES' ATTITUDE.

Referring to the Princes' attiture in this regard His Highness said: "The States form an intimate part of this subcontinent and are linked to it by history, by tradition and by strongest economic considerations. Policies adopted and measures taken in British India affect them vitally and are of crucial concern to them.

It is inevitable, therefore, that the future of India should be a problem of living concern and of vital moment to the States. While they cannot consent to be effaced as separate entities, they realise that they owe it to the country, to themselves and to their own people to take their full share in helping to build an India in which its diverse elements and many interests may receive just and where possible, generous recognition. I am certain that no Prince will, in order to secure his own selfish ends, conspire to perpetuate foreign control and domination.

I regard myself as an Indian first and when the honour of India is concerned I am prepared to make the biggest sacrifice that the circumstances may call for. If we want protection and strength let us seek them in the affection and loyalty of our own people for there we shall find our strongest and surest bulwark.

The future would indeed be dark if the States were to rely upon foreign support for their preservation through generations to come."

PLEA FOR HONEST DEAL

His Highness next referred to a Free India's relations to other countries and said: "The policy of isolation is out of date. In the world of tomorrow which now faces us we shall need staunch and true friendship. When, as a free country, the time comes for making our own choice of friends, there will be many amongst us whose choice may fall on Great Britain. We have had our differences with her in the past. She has, in our view, made many and grievous mistakes in her treatment of this country. But there is also something to England's credit which we must not forget—something which will render possible a closer future association to the benefit of both parties inspired by mutual regard and friendship which can only exist between equals.

The past can still be forgiven and forgotten if India is released of her sense of humiliation and ceases to be a subject race with all the indignities resulting therefrom. This, however, will only be possible if England now acts honestly and justly with India."

ATTACK ON RAIL-ROAD POLICY

Congress-League Move To Censure Govt.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (U.P.I.): The United Press of India lobby correspondent understands that the Muslim League Party has decided to censure the Government on their Rail-Road Co-ordination policy by bringing a censure cut in the total grant when Demands under the Head are made by the Railway Member in the Central Assembly in the Railway Budget.

The Congress Party has agreed not to move a cut motion and is learnt to have agreed to support the Muslim League Party on the cut motion.

The second motion to be moved by the League Party relates to the extension to the superannuted staff and another on the grievances of the Muslim Railway employees.

Jinnah To Tour Assam

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20, (A. P. I.): It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah is likely to leave for Assam on the 28th February on a week's tour.

He will address a public meeting in Calcutta on the 24th when purses will be presented to him. An All Bengal Muslim Students' meeting will also be held in Calcutta on the 26th which Mr. Jinnah will address.

R.I.N. Strike In Assembly

Adjournment Motion Withdrawn: Short Notice Question On Monday

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): The disturbances caused by naval ratings in Bombay were the subject of an adjournment motion which Lt.-Col. Chatterjee (Nominated) attempted to move in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. M. P. Mason, War Secretary, said he shared with the mover the feeling of urgency and seriousnes of the question. He viewed it with grave concern, and he was sure that feeling was shared by every section of the House, but he was doubtful about the value of discussing it on an adjournment motion. He had at present very little more information than had appeared in the Press. He had received a short notice question on the subject, which he understood would be put on Monday. He expected to have more information by that day and he hoped that the situation would have cleared up a good deal, and he would be in a position to give a full reply.

Col. Chatrijee withdrew his motion.

SIND TO SPARE TWO LAKH TONS OF RICE

India To Get 4,00,000 Tons Wheat From Combined Food Board

KARACHI, Feb. 20 (U.P.I.): The Sind Government declared a surplus of 2,00,000 tons of rice for export to deficit areas, it is officially announced.

The total estimated yield of rice this year is about 5,50,000 tons whereof 3,30,000 tons is retained for local consumption and seed purposes.

In the current year, 1,00,000 tons of wheat was declared surplus and exported to deficit areas.

FOUR LAKH TONS WHEAT FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that 400,000 tons of wheat have been allotted to India for the first half of 1946 by the Combined Food Board in Washington.

No allocation of rice has yet been made, though it is understood that the question is being considered by the Commodities Committee of the Combined Food Board. A decision will probably be taken after the arrival in Washington of the Indian Food Delegation, and after India's case has been presented to the Board.

CUT IN RATIONS IN MILL SHOPS FROM SUNDAY

BOMBAY, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): In the meeting held on February 20, 1946, the Food Advisory Council recommended that the cut in ration in respect of persons who draw their rations from shops run by mills, factories and such other large organisations in Bombay City and Suburbs should come into effect from Sunday, February 24, 1946. Government has accepted the recommendation.

In respect of these shops, therefore, the proposed cut, both for basic and as well as supplementary ration will come into force from Sunday February 24, 1946, and not from February 21, 1946, as already announced.

India Secretary Sees Early Solution

TASK OF CABINET MISSION EXPLAINED

"We Are Finding Best Way Of Implementing Promise"

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 20. (REUTER): LORD PETHICK LAWRENCE TODAY TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE OF EMPIRE JOURNALISTS IN LONDON GATHERED TO HEAR ABOUT THE CABINET MISSION TO INDIA THAT HE HAD EVERY CONFIDENCE NOT ONLY THAT THE MISSION WOULD REACH A SOLUTION, BUT WOULD REACH IT IN A REASONABLE TIME. CABLES FRASER WIGHTON, REUTER'S POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Asked whether the famine conditions in India had anything to do with the Government's announcement of the Cabinet Delegation, he said: "We are only fulfilling in a slightly modified form the promise we have made. There has been neither delay nor precipitation".

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that the Viceroy had indicated that as soon as the elections were over Britain would proceed with the plans announced and he added, "we are now going forward—we are finding the best way of implementing the promises made last September".

Asked whether the recent All-Party Delegation to India had impressed upon him the urgency of the situation, the Secretary of State said that in common with other people the Delegation had done so, but the Government itself was fully seized with urgency for a solution of the problem.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence would not disclose what views were held about Pakistan. "That is one of the questions which will have to be discussed when we get to India", he stated.

TRANSFER OF POWER

Asked if the Mission was going to India to transfer power or to negotiate transfer of power, Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that proposal to transfer power had already been made. He had stated over and over again that it was the intension of Britain to transfer power. In order to achieve that transfer a constitution must be created and the object of the Mission was to find the most suitable body of Indians in order to lay the structural basis of an Indian Constitution.

Asked if Britain would transfer power to the Constituent Assembly when it was in being, the Minister answered that transference of power would be to the constitutional authority which was devised by the Constitution-Making Body.

(Message Incomplete)

AZAD ON BR. CABINET'S "WISE DECISION"

Jinnah Out To Make Delegates "Realise That Division Of India Is The Only Just Solution"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.)—Interviewed by the Associated Press of India, the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, said that the proposed visit to India of the British Cabinet delegation was a wise decision which would be appreciated by the country.

Maulana Azad, who was aware of the proposal since last month, was specially pleased to learn that Sir Stafford Cripps would be a member of the delegation. Whatever be the judgment on the shortcomings of the Cripps' Offer, the Congress President had no doubt about the sincerity of purpose of Sir Stafford Cripps. He believed that Sir Stafford's presence would be helpful to India's case and he would be happy to meet him again after an interval of three years.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.)—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, interviewed by the Associated Press of India today, said:

"PAKISTAN FIRST" SAYS JINNAH

I have seen the official announcement made in both Houses of Parliament and released to the press today to the effect that three British Cabinet Ministers are to visit India about the end of March. I have already made it clear repeatedly that we are definitely opposed to the setting up of a single Constitution-Making Body and also to the formation of what is now described as a Representative Political Executive of the Governor-General as an Interim arrangement. I have given my reasons more than once for our opposition to both these proposed steps and I need not repeat them again.

PAKISTAN FIRST

There is no need for any justification for the contemplated Executive Council. The major issue must be decided first, and that is the demand of Muslim India for Pakistan. After the principle of Pakistan is accepted, we can proceed to settle the details. There is no room for compromise of the Pakistan demand of Muslim India.

Any piecemeal proposed advance or patchwork at the Centre or any attempt to set up a Single-Constitution-Making Body must inevitably shelve the Pakistan demand. Therefore we cannot agree to or accept any such move and it would be, if forced upon us, a breach of faith on the part of the British Government who solemnly by their August 1940 Declaration assured the Mussalmans that no 'interim' or permanent constitution will be forced upon them, nor any machinery or method of solving the constitutional problem of India.

We were solemnly assured not only that the Constitution but the machinery that may be set up will be only by agreement between the major elements in the national life of India. Any departure from that position must lead to disaster and we shall be compelled to resist any such move in every way we can.

However, we shall be glad to have free and frank talks with the Cabinet ministers who are expected by the end of March and let us hope that we will make them realise the true situation and the realities of the actual conditions in India and satisfy them that the division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan is the only just solution of India's constitutional problem which will lead to peace, prosperity and happiness of the two major communities and others inhabiting this vast sub-continent.

MacArthur Has No Jurisdiction

RANGOON, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.)—Referring to the report that General Douglas MacArthur had ordered the Japanese Government yesterday to apprehend Thakin Tun Oke and Anking Thakin Ba Sein, two alleged Burmese Quislings, the Burma Government spokesman today pointed out that Ba Sein's whereabouts were unknown. Thakin Tun Oke had recently been appointed member of the Government Executive Council and that as General MacArthur's jurisdiction does not extend to Burma, the report must be incorrect.

Students And Professors Injured In Lathi Charge

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): A number of students were injured today when police Lathi-carged on a crowd of about 1,000 students this afternoon who had collected before the local Palace Cinema to retaliate against the injuries, it is alleged, inflicted on one Lal Chand Mittal, a student of the Allahabad University, by the cinema authorities with the connivance of their manager, last night after the show.

A local press correspondent who was present along with a number of other reporters was also injured.

STUDENTS ASSAULTED.

It is alleged Lal Chand Mittal, who had come to see the pictures last night at the Palace Cinema, had some dispute with the contractor of the cycle-stand over the payment of the cycle-stand dues. After the show was over, the manager of the cinema house called him upstairs in his office in connection with the dispute and, it is said, when Mr. Mittal was talking to the manager, the lights of the room were put off and he was severely beaten. As a result he received injuries and cuts on his head and cheek.

The news of the incident spread like wild fire in the University area to-day and by about afternoon about 1,000 students collected at the Palace Cinema to raid it.

It is reported they broke open the doors of the hall, burnt the screen, damaged the furniture and pelted with stones the entire building, breaking several glass panes and other things.

The police who arrived on the scene of occurrence along with the District Magistrate and City Kotwal was ordered to Lathi charge on the crowd. It is reported when the police showed a little hesitation, the City Kotwal whipped them to charge. As a result several students were injured. A local press correspondent also received three Lathi blows and was injured. The students then retired on the persuasion of the Proctor and other University authorities, who had also rushed to the spot.

RAID ON PROPRIETOR'S SHOP

They however, later collected at the nearby shop of the proprietor of the Palace Cinema and broke open the shop, burnt several articles of general merchandise and scattered them about. It is alleged a loss of about Rs. 25,000 has been inflicted on the proprietor of the Palace Cinema. The property, however, it is reported was insured.

Following disturbances at the local Palace Cinema house today, armoured police and squads of police with Lathis are patrolling the affected area and other parts of the city. All the shops in the locality of disturbances were closed.

It is now reported Mr. S. C. Deb, head of the English Department, Allahabad University, who also arrived on the scene of disturbances to persuade students to go home, received injuries and Lathi blows.

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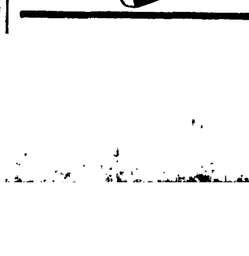

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Why More Foreigners To Control Indian Railways?

Indian Merchants' Chamber Criticises Benthall's Budget

The following statement on the Railway Budget for 1946-47 has been issued by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have now considered the Railway Budget presented by the War Transport Member for 1946-47. The Committee are constrained to remark that like the prodigal son squandering the good fortune of the family, the War Transport Member has, in spite of the astronomical surpluses of the last six years, warned the country of the "more difficult post-war Budgets that lie ahead." During the course of six years from 1940-41 to 1945-46, the surpluses have aggregated to nearly Rs. 275 crores inclusive of a little over Rs. 50 crores, debited to revenue, for real capital expenditure. Railways in the meantime have been worked to death; 29 per cent of the engines have "passed the normal age of 35 years"; 11 per cent of the total wagons have been in service "for 40 years" and extensive repairs and re-equipment are urgently needed. This will require enormous sums of money to keep the railways in efficient and economic working order. The country, therefore, expected that the War Transport Member should have, like a prudent manager, conserved the financial resources of the Railways and not frittered them away by contributing nearly 155 crores to the General Revenues. This dogged determination of Sir Edward Benthall to sacrifice India's interest, under the behest of Whitehall, has now left us with an oppressive legacy for increasing "rates and fares in the future." At a time when the country expected that rates and fares should have been reasonably brought down for encouraging basic industries and for meeting the legitimate demands of rapid industrialisation of India, the Committee cannot but deplore the prospects of facing a further increase in the same.

CRUCIAL TEST

Railways are, no doubt, a great national asset of a country. The crucial test of determining whether they have been used as a national asset or not is to ascertain whether they have encouraged the development of such industries as give them the locomotives, boilers, wagons, stores and other equipment which they need and whether they give such employment to the nationals of the country as put them in responsible and key positions where they are able to guide, determine and control their real policy in India's interests. Committee, therefore, cannot but condemn the policy which instead of taking timely and effective action, as is done in other Empire countries, for developing the industry for building locomotives, boilers, wagons, etc., in the country, for which there was a consistent and persistent demand in India for years past, encouraged the War Transport Member to place orders for 1352 engines and over 40,000 wagons in England, Canada and America. While there may be some satisfaction that the first boilers from Singhbhum are in advanced stage of production and work for building engines is proceeding at Kancharapara, the national development even after all the sad experience of the war has been so neglected that the War Transport Member considers it necessary even now "to order a certain number of passenger engines from overseas" and has to admit that "the heavy programme of engine rehabilitation at Kancharapara is resulting in slower progress than we could wish." Not only have the Government thus neglected these great opportunities for producing the locomotives, boilers, engines, etc., needed by the railways, but they have also ignored the possibilities of helping other ancillary industries which would have supplied them, from the products manufactured in the country, the stores that they needed. As stated in the Railway Board's Report, the value of the stores purchased went up from a little over Rs. 26 crores in 1943-44 to a little over Rs. 45 crores in 1944-45. Instead of taking timely action for securing these growing requirements from the indigenous products of India, the War Transport Member actually imported an additional quantity of foreign stores exceeding in value Rs. 7 crores.

INDIANISE THE RAILWAYS

As to the personnel, as stated by the Committee last year, who control the working of the Railways and who give the necessary directions for their operation, instead of replacing 1,800 odd non-Indians at the top coming from the country of the War Transport Member by the nationals of this country, additional 214 posts provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1946-47, several of which carry a salary of over Rs. 1,000 per month, have been mainly filled by non-Indians. Indian Railways are, therefore, only Indian in name; and their age-long non-national policy to provide employment for British personnel and enable British industries to find a market for their products has been continued with a vengeance even now as in the past.

A matter of supreme importance which has caused widespread resentment throughout the country for years past is the systematic neglect of the just claims and needs of the third-class passengers by the Railway authorities. No national Government, Committee hold strongly, could have ignored with impunity their responsibilities and obligations towards their best patrons, the travelling public of third-class. These passengers constitute over 90 per cent of the total number of passengers carried on the railways. Even during the war when there was a tremendous increase in the number of the first and second class passengers, the travelling public of the third-class contributed 80 per cent of the total earnings from the passenger traffic. They brought to the Railway coffers over Rs. 335 crores out of a total earning of a little over Rs. 420 crores. It is they who therefore contribute largely to the surpluses which the Railways have shown year after year. It is, therefore, the Committee consider, difficult to use restrained language in characterising the most callous and irresponsible attitude of the Railways in not ear-marking upto now a single rupee towards facilities and amenities to be provided for their greatest patrons out of the huge surplus of over Rs. 255 crores. Sir Edward Benthall considers the programme of additions and improvements covering amenities to lower class passengers as not likely to be remunerative and therefore holds that the same should not be charged to capital. Committee cannot consider a more flagrant statement of injustice that could have been perpetrated against the best patrons of the railways. Committee doubt whether the facilities and amenities given to the higher class passengers could be considered remunerative when compared to the earnings Railways get from such passengers. Provision of proper facilities and amenities both inside the carriage and at the railway stations for the third-class passengers is an unavoidable and a vital obligation which the Railways must accept as their bounden duty towards their best patrons. To ignore the claims of these who contribute to the largest profits of the working of the Railways is to show utter callousness and a definite want of a real sense of their responsibility. Committee are, however, glad to note that wisdom seems to have dawned at last on the Railway Department and the War Transport Member has recognised the elementary needs of third-class passengers and is now prepared to take early action for meeting them, particularly for meeting such human and elementary needs as the provision for sleeping accommodation, sanitary arrangements, water requirements, etc. Although belated, the Committee consider the constitution of a Betterment Fund of Rs. 15 crores as a step in the right direction. The Committee cannot endorse the transfer of a sum of Rs. 12 crores from the Railway Reserve to the Betterment Fund. Such a fund should have the first charge on revenue. It is a fundamental obligation of the Railways and the same should be provided for before any amount is transferred to the General Revenues. Committee are glad to note that appropriations to and expenditure from the Fund will be subject to the vote of the Legislature. They would, however, strongly urge on the War Transport Member to take the general public into his confidence and consult them both as to the nature, character and extent of the facilities and amenities to be provided and the type of the carriages to be substituted before final steps are taken in that connection.

RAIL-ROAD TRANSPORT

The Committee regret that they cannot endorse the view of the War Transport Member regarding the participation of the Government capital in the development of the road transport. It is to be deplored that despite definite opposition in the country, under the cloak of co-ordination a further sum of Rs. 3 1/2 crores has been provided in the next year's budget for investment in road-rail companies. Private enterprise on the roads must under proper control provide a healthy stimulus to the Railways for putting their work and system on an economic and efficient basis. To kill private enterprise, Committee maintain, under the cloak of co-ordination between the rail and the road, is to encourage the existing irresponsible tendencies on the part of the Railways. It is, therefore, essential to give facilities to private enterprise for evolving a road system best suited to the development of the internal markets, for satisfying the needs of trade and for promoting a real national economic policy in this country.

In this connection, the Committee note that the railways have under consideration a thorough revision of the railway rates structure. While the Committee welcome the statement that the Railways will place before a Committee of the Legislature and before the post-war Transport Policy Committee, after detailed study, their proposals regarding this question, the Committee cannot impress too strongly on the Government that it is obligatory on them to consult representative commercial bodies and Associations very fully on the subject before any scheme is finally laid down.

GET RID OF WAR LEGACY

While the Committee cannot hide their feelings of disappointment at the very meagre information given in the speech of the War Transport Member in regard to the post-war plans of the Railways the Committee welcome the statement of the War Transport Member that the railways "will not be found wanting in meeting industrial demands for the development of the country" and that "the railways should soon be able to meet the demand for goods traffic and will expand to meet further industrial and agricultural production." The Committee, however, consider it imperative that the War Transport Member should inform the country from time to time about the steps that the railways would be taking in this connection in consultation with the Legislature. It is for the War Transport Member to take effective action in mitigating the rigours of what he characterises as "war-time legacy of a high level of operating costs." For instance, the growth of expenditure on staff has increased from Rs. 35 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 75 crores in 1945-46. This is equivalent to one-third of the earnings in 1945-46. While the Committee recognise that a large part of this expenditure is justified in order to give relief to the employees of the railways during the strenuous period of the war and to relieve them from the strain of increasing costs, it is of the first rate importance that the personnel in the key and responsible positions should be Indianised with a view to promote such further economy in this huge burden as is consistent with the recognised canons of fairplay and justice in this matter.

OPEN NEW LINES

If effective steps are taken for developing such new lines as might open up the rich hinterland in various parts of the country, if the existing workshops are fully and efficiently equipped and new workshops that may be necessary are started for the manufacture of locomotives, boilers and for the building of wagons and for the production of stores as the Railways need, if the national personnel is appointed to control the key position of the railways and to shape their wider policy and if the needs of agricultural development and industrial expansion with efficient and economic facilities for the marketing of their products receive the fullest consideration and encouragement the Committee feel that the railways will become really Indian in fact and will vitally influence the development of an effective economic policy in the larger interests of this country."

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A.-I. N. E. C.

DEPUTATION TO MEET GOVERNOR OF U. P. ON MAR. 10

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.).—At a meeting of the new Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected for nomination to the Central Press Advisory Committee:

Mr. J. N. Sahni (Convener), Sir Usha Nath Sen, Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, Deva Das Gandhi, P. D. Sharma, A. Zuberi, Desh Bandhu Gupta, Ram Gopal and the Editor of 'Statesman", Delhi Edition.

The Committee also decided that Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose (President), Sir Francis Low, Sir Usha Nath Sen, Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. J. N. Sahni should constitute a deputation which will meet the Governor of the United Provinces on March 10 in connection with certain matters relating to Press and the Government of the United Provinces

The Standing Committee also decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee on May 11 and 12, the place of the meeting to be decided later.

Regarding the proposal of establishment of a Press Club at Delhi, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to continue negotiations in the matter.

Zonal Quadrangular

SOUTH ZONE QUALIFY FOR FINAL

West's Valiant Effort To Snatch Victory Fails

BY J. C. MAITRA

Despite West Zone's valiant effort both with the bat and the ball—to snatch victory from the hands of the South, the latter succeeded in pulling the match out of the fire on Wednesday. They will now meet the North in the final round which will commence at the Stadium on Friday.

A GAMELY EFFORT

The task which Phadkar had to shoulder became heavier by the prompt departure of Amir Elahi. Nevertheless he made a gallant effort to reach the goal in which Hindlekar, the last man, joined in a heroic spirit. The confident manner in which they proceeded gave promise of a pleasant journey to the end for the home team. But a mistimed shot by the University player offered a dolly catch to Deodhar which the South Zone skipper made no mistake in accepting. Thus the most formidable batting side in the tournament fell short of the weakest team's total by 36 runs! Well, that's cricket!

6 WICKETS FOR 64!

Now the question arose, will the West Zone bowlers succeed in overpowering the batsmen from the South for a paltry score—especially in view of the tricky nature of the wicket—and then fight again for the winning figure? They had nearly made the thing possible. As many as 6 wickets were bagged by them with the total standing at 64.

DEODHAR'S HEROIC STAND

It was Deodhar again who saved his side from disaster. Standing like rock he defied all attacks and made himself responsible for the highest contribution to his side, which was 58. Doctor aided his skipper gamely in his meritorious venture by offering an invaluable 33 off his own bat.

AMIR BAGS WELL BUT—

Amir Elahi, who had utterly failed to capture a wicket in the first innings had the satisfaction of claiming 6 in the second. But they were of little avail. Although the Southerners had been dismissed for the negligible score of 167, they had put the issue of the engagement beyond a shadow of doubt. There was no time left for the West to reach their opponents' total.

Details Of The Game

Requiring 79 runs to establish that vital first innings' lead, Phadkar and Amir Elahi walked out to resume the West Zone innings. The South drove home another blow of his first ball of the day when Palia bowled the googly bowler.

Hindlekar joined Phadkar and the score was gradually creeping up. Deodhar made Shinde and Ram Singh change ends in an effort to get the wicket. But as both batsmen were playing with a great deal of caution, the bowlers met with no success. Then Sohoni was introduced into the attack and with only 36 runs required to establish a lead Shinde at the other end capped a magnificent effort by getting Phadkar out. The Bombay Varsity all-rounder mistimed an off drive to offer Deodhar an easy catch.

SOUTH BAT AGAIN

Rege and Palia opened the second venture of the South Zone and after Phadkar had sent down a maiden over to Rege, Saced Ahmed had Palia caught at gully off his very first delivery.

Aibara came next and after scoring seven mistimed one from Gul Mohammad who had replaced Saeed Ahmed. Joined by Sohoni it was now Rege's turn to leave. He was bowled by a very short pitched ball that failed to rise.

Ram Singh joined Sohoni and the pair were together at lunch time with 4 and 7 respectively in a total of 45 for three wickets.

Off the last ball of his very first over after lunch, Phadkar had Ram Singh caught at mid on by Merchant off a mistimed stroke to a bumper.

Deodhar then joined Sohoni. But with the total at 64 the latter edged Amir Elahi and Hazare at slip brought off a brilliant catch to provide the googly bowler with his first wicket of the match. In his next over he had Azgar Ali stumped without any addition to the score.

The left handed Doctor was now Deodhar's next partner. The newcomer was in a merry mood and started laying about him and running a number of risky singles and aided inaccurate throws hit up a quick 33 before he was held at long off by Ibrahim off Amir Elahi.

Frank the next man was bowled after he had scored only 4.

Shinde the next man skied the second ball he received between the wickets but Vinoo dropped an easy catch. He did not survive long, however, as in the next over he pushed a full toss at silly midon where Merchant made a good catch.

Rangachari the last man lifted the first ball he received from Elahi for a straight sixer.

Deodhar then started fanning the bowling and got across with a single off the last ball of each over. When the professor was only two short of his fifty Hindlekar missed a stumping chance off Amir Elahi.

Deodhar literally alone played out a little more than a quarter of an hour that was left for tea. He was then 56.

AFTER TEA.

In the second over after tea Amir Elahi dropped Rangachari off Gul Mohammad. But the innings soon terminated without any addition to the total when Deodhar edged Elahi to provide Hazare in the slip with a catch.

WEST ZONE BAT AGAIN.

Ibrahim and Vinoo came out to open the West Zone innings to the bowling of Rangachari and Sohoni Deodhar adopted negative tactics and his bowlers were bowling well outside the leg stump with 6 men on the leg side.

Vinoo and Ibrahim were taking many risky runs. Once when Ibrahim was the striker Rangachari bowled outside his leg stump and by the time Doctor behind the wickets had gathered the ball Vinoo had crossed over to get an amazing single.

But in attempting an impossible run Ibrahim was run out and Vinoo followed him to the pavilion without any addition to the score. With a little less than an hour to go Adhikari was joined by Gul Mohammad. With Deodhar still persuing with his tactics what promised to be a very thrilling finish petered out into a tame end.

SCORES:

SOUTH ZONE (1st Innings) 369

WEST ZONE (1st Innings.)

Ibrahim st Doctor b Ram Singh	56
Vinoo Mankad b Palia	68
Merchant c Doctor b Ram Singh	14
Hazare hit wicket b Shinde	45
Modi c Substitute b Shinde	20
Adhikari c Asgar Ali b Sohoni	28
Gul Mohammad st Doctor b Palia	2
Phadkar c Deodhar b Shinde	46
Saeed Ahmed b Palia	22
Amir Elahi b Palia	0
Hindlekar not out	12
Extras	21
Total	334

Fall of wickets:—1/125, 2/145, 3/147, 4/201, 5/215, 6/218, 7/243.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O	M	R	W
Sohoni	18	1	49	1
Palia	40	19	44	4
Rangachari	18	3	48	0
Ram Singh	22	3	50	2
Shinde	45.2	10	122	3

SOUTH ZONE (2nd Innings.)

Rege b Gul Mohammad	26
Palia c Vinoo Mankad b Saeed Ahmed	0
Aibara c and b Gul Mohammad	7
Sohoni c Hazare b Amir Elahi	21
Ram Singh c Merchant b Phadkar	4
Deodhar c Hazare b Amir Elahi	58
Asgar Ali st Hindlekar b Amir Elahi	0
Doctor c Ibrahim b Amir Elahi	33
Frank b Amir Elahi	4
Shinde c Merchant b Amir Elahi	1
Rangachari not out	7
Extras	6
Total	167

Fall of wickets:—1/0, 2/24, 3/33, 4/48, 5/64, 6/64, 7/121, 8/129, 9/131 and 10/167

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	8	3	13	1
Saeed Ahmed	3	0	5	1
Hazare	7	2	18	0
Gul Mohammad	13	5	15	2
Vinoo Mankad	12	2	29	0
Amir Elahi	26.2	2	81	6

WEST ZONE (2nd Innings.)

Ibrahim run out	16
Vinoo Mankad c Doctor b Rangachari	10
Adhikari not out	20
Gul Mohammad not out	32
Extras	14
Total (for 2 wickets)	92

Fall of wickets:—1/32, 2/32.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.	O	M	R	W
Rangachari	12	2	36	1
Sohoni	9	1	30	0
Shinde	5	1	11	0
Palia	2	1	1	0

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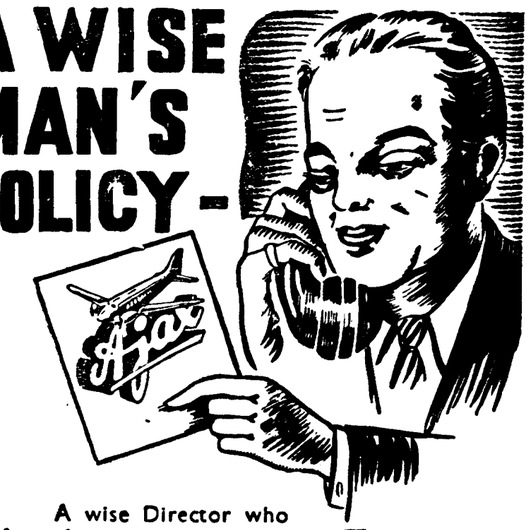

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Morning 9-30 A.M.
Prithvi Theatres'
DEEWAR
Plans open. Rates as usual
Royal Opera House

GLORIOUS MELODY!
JAMUNA Productions'
RATTAN
Starring: SWARNALATA
Daily: 4, 7, 10, Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.
6th HOUSE FULL WEEK
IMPERIAL

A SPICY SOCIAL
NAVYUG'S
DIN-RAAT
SNEHPRABHA, PARESH
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun 1 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.
2nd WEEK OF FULL HOUSES
KRISHNA

'A Social With Significance!
ASSOCIATED Pictures'
AMEEREE
BARUA, RAMOLA, JAMUNA
Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. 1 p.m.
Plans open 10 to 11-30, 4-30 to 6 p.m.
2nd SENSATIONAL WEEK
LAMINGTON

2ND WEEK! KARDAR Productions Social with a FAMILY APPEAL!
SANYASI
Director: KARDAR
SHAMIM, GULAM MOHMED, MISRA
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p. m.
Sun. Holiday at 1 p. m.
Advance Booking: KAMAL
10 to 12, 3 to 6
(A SUNRICH Release)

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Spurned her—
for no fault of hers
RANJIT'S Social
GOURI
PRITHVIRAJ SHAMIM, MONICA
CENTRAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10
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Rates Rs. 5, 2-8, 1-4, As. 10
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EXCELSIOR
Sunday, 24th February at 10-15 a. m.
Booking at Moser Showrooms, Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder.
Tickets Rs. 12, Rs. 9, Rs. 6-8-0 Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0

SHANKARRAO DEO TO ADDRESS

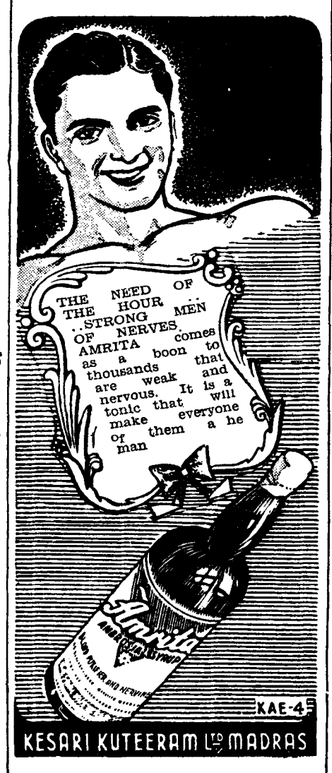
Congress Election Meeting At Nehru Park

A public meeting under the auspices of "G" Ward D. C. C. and Suburban District Congress Election Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. at Nehru Park, Sayani Road, when Shri Shankerrao Deo will address and Sjt. I. S. Patel will preside. Loudspeakers will be installed and special seats will be reserved for ladies.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner will meet the elected members of Ward No. 6 tomorrow (Friday) at 7-51 a.m. (B.T.) near the building of the East Indian Cotton Association and go round with them in the Ward.

DENA WORKERS UNION: An urgent extraordinary meeting (general) of the Dena Workers Union will be held today, (Thursday), at 7 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.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ZENANA SHOW TODAY AT 1 P.M.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 5, 2002.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 18, 1365.
Parsi: Shehrever 21, 1315.
Sunrise: 7-4 a.m., Sunset: 6-42 p.m.
Hightide: 02-48, 15-20; Lowtide: 09-05, 20-49.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: A Corporation meeting at 3 p.m. (B.T.) to-day.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS: Exhibition of Paintings, by Syt. Sudhir Khastgir, a Dehra-Dun artist, under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society, will be opened by Shreemati Sophia Wadia at 6-15 p.m. today (Thursday) at Bombay Art Society's Salon (next to Thackers), Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. It will be open upto 26th inst., daily from 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Admission free.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: There will be no meeting of the Committee till the end of February. The March meeting will be held on March 5 at 3 p.m. (B.T.).

NATIONALIST MUSLIM CENTRE: Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan will address a meeting of Muslims at 9 p.m. to-day in the Maidan, opp. Ramnarain Ruia College, Lakhamsi Nappoo Road, Matunga.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of the Jt. Committee of the Bombay Women's Association, the Thakurdwar, the Parel and the Dadar-Matunga Constituencies of the A.I.W.C., a Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Conference will be held from the 22nd to the 24th inst., in the C. J. Hall, and on the 25th inst., in the Damodar Hall, Parel. Lady Cowasji Jehangir will preside on the first day and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside on the second and the third day respectively. The President of the last day will be Mrs. Taraben Modak. There will be specialized lectures on subjects like 'Pre-Natal Care and Post-Natal Care', 'Family Planning' and 'Housing Problem in India' by eminent persons like Sjt. N. M. Joshi, Dr. Miss J. Jhirad and Sjt. Kanji Dwarkadas. The time of the Conference on all the four days is 2-30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

BOME NURSING HOME: The opening ceremony of this Home established by Dr. B. T. Bole and Dr. Kaushik Mehta was performed by Dr. Shantilal J. Mehta F.R.C.S. (London) at Sonawala Building No. 7 at Tardeo, on the 17th inst.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION: Members of the F.S.U. from G Ward who have not yet received their delegate cards should take them from the G Ward Committee Office, 8, Suleman Mansion (near City Light Cinema), Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, before Friday (22nd inst.).

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE: The Socialist Youth League, Bombay, was formed on February 19. Comrade Shanta Patel is elected the President; Comrade Tara Shah, the General Secretary; and Comrade Babubhai Pistolwala, the Treasurer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Anti-Small-pox mass vaccination campaign, at (1) Temkar Street, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), (2) Huzuria Street, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) and (3) Undria Street, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Byculla, on 21st February 1946. At the same time and place arrangements are also made for Small-pox free vaccination.

ESPLANADE HIGH SCHOOL PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association at the premises of the Esplanade High School today at 6-14 p.m.

GOVT. PRESS EMPLOYEES TO GIVE STRIKE NOTICE

In accordance with the resolution of the General Body, the Government Central Press (Industrial) Employees Union took a strike ballot on Saturday, 16th February, with Mr. P. S. Bakhale Advocate as the Chief Ballot Officer.

Out of a total of 491 members, 425 members exercised their rights of voting. Out of these 410 voted for a strike, 11 voted against a strike and four ballot papers were declared invalid.

It is understood that a 14-days strike notice will soon be given to the Government of Bombay. The strike can now be avoided only by Government appointing an adjudicator.

INQUEST OVER VICTIMS OF POLICE FIRING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Inquest was held over the deaths of seven victims of Police firing on January 23 and 24 when a procession was led in connection with the celebration of "Subhas Bose Birthday."

The victims were: Zakuddin Sulemanji (32) who died in the G. T. Hospital on 24-1-46; (2) Bachubhai Babulal (14) died on the 24-1-46; (3) Bapoo Shanker (20) a paper vendor died on 24-1-46; (4) Vinayak Balwant Pisal (16), a new arrival in Bombay, died on 24-1-46; (5) Rajaram Maroo Tamarkar (25) employed in the Government subsidised milk scheme shop, died on 26-1-46; (6) Baboo Dagadoo Awte (14) died on 25-1-46; (7) Shripad Govind Gavandalkar (20) student, studying in B.A. class, died on 25-1-46.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.
BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Anwar Khan 8.50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 V. D. Ambhaikar 9.30 Rambhau Gulavani. 12.0 p.m. Women's Programme 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1-0 Sardar Gul Raja 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music 4.20 School Broadcast 5-0 Anwar Khan 5.15 Children's Half-Hour 5.45 Topical Talk 5.55 Locals 6-0 Kavita Vachan (G) 6-15 Ram Marathe 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6-45 Amritlal Kapadia 7.0 "Doan Dagad Ek Pakshi" 7-30 B. D. Wadikar 8.0 Ade Raste 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8-45 Lagna Ni Vinti Nu Vitak 9-0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News Relay 9.40 Programme Parade 9-45 A Fortnight in Sports 10-0 R. C. Mehta (Vocal) 10.30 Bhargavram Achrekar.

CRICKET COMMENTARY ON A.I.R.

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan will broadcast from All-India Radio, Bombay, a running commentary on the Finals of the Zonal Cricket Tournament, on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th of February at the following times.

10-20 a.m. to 12-45 p.m.; 1-45 p.m. to 3-45 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5-55 p.m.

Mr. Talyarkhan's running commentary will be relayed on both waves.

MUNSHI BACK IN CONGRESS

Sequel To Mahatma's Advice

BOMBAY, Feb. 19. (A.P.I.): Mr. K. M. Munshi has decided to rejoin the Congress on the advice of Gandhiji.

Mr. Munshi was Home Minister in the last Congress Government of Bombay, resigned from the Congress in 1941.

In a statement announcing his decision to rejoin the Congress, Mr. Munshi says that as a result of discussions which he had with Gandhiji last night when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was present, he decided to rejoin the Congress. In 1941 he left the Congress under Gandhiji's advice. He cannot do better now than follow his guidance and serve the country from inside the Congress.

In the course of a Gujarathi letter to Gandhiji to-day Mr. Munshi says: "In Oct. last friends from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recommended me as a candidate for the Central Assembly and Sardar Vallabhbhai accepted the recommendation subject to your approval. At the time you were good enough to advise me not to stand as it was not in my interest. I left Congress in 1941 under your advice. Since then I have tried to serve the Congress and the country from outside to the best of my ability. During these years, I had the good fortune to retain both your confidence and interest in me.

The coming months will see a trial of strength for the nation and I have no differences left with the present policy of the Congress."

WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

Final Session Of Conference

The curtain was wrung down yesterday on the Conference of Women in Trades, Industries and Professions, which held its fourth and final sitting at the Convocation Hall, Bombay.

It was decided to publish in pamphlet form all the papers that were read at the Conference and to appoint a Career Sub-Committee to study the professional conditions and to help women in taking up new careers.

A second resolution was passed to appoint a Food Sub-Committee to draw up a programme in connection with the curtailment of grain ration and to study the consequences thereof.

Social Welfare and Women in Industries were taken up for discussion in the morning and afternoon sessions yesterday. Speaking on women in Mills and Factories, Miss A. Rebeiro stressed the need of midwives, health visitors and women nutritionists for bettering the lot of women labourers. Miss M. Chilcott and Mrs. F. Irani spoke on women in U.N.R.R.A. and women labourers in Municipal Departments.

Mrs. Taimini, Lady in-charge, Women's Section of Broadcasting and Information, speaking on Post-War Employment of Women, observed that no progress was possible unless women took share in the planning and administration department of the Government of a country.

In her presidential speech, Mrs Jaishri Raiji stressed the importance of Home Industries in bettering the economic condition of women and appealed to the Council to direct and encourage efforts in this direction.

A. I. W. C. Parla Branch Women's Week

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

With a view to create greater interest amongst women in the institution the Parla branch of the All-India Women's Conference held a Women's Week and arranged lectures and competitions. Mrs. Jayashri Raiji inaugurating, emphasised the importance of such social gatherings and asked women in the Suburbs to take larger interest in their problems and make conscious effort to solve them. She exhorted them to take to the constructive programme of Mahatmaji and thus strengthen the country's fight for freedom. The constructive part was also an important item in the struggle for freedom of our country.

The association has arranged many entertainment programmes such as the fancy dress competition, elocution competition, cooking competition and sports.

Women in the Suburbs evinced keen interest in the programme of the entire week and the organisers feel satisfied that their object is certainly served.

Hon. Magistrates' Party To Governor

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay gave a Party to H. E. the Governor of Bombay at the Willingdon Sports Club on Wednesday evening. The Governor was received by Dr. M. D. Joshi, the President, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat, past President, and Mr. J. P. Katgara, the Honorary Secretary of the Society and introduced to the members of the Managing Committee. Among those present were also Sir Charles Bristow, Mr. G. G. Drew, Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court and Presidency Magistrates. After tea, the Governor was taken round by the President and the Secretary introduced to the Hon. Presidency Magistrates to the present.

Tribute To Late Sheth Framji C. Banaji

That the late Sheth Framji Cowasji Banaji had done yeoman service, in commercial and industrial spheres, in Bombay; and also had taken great interest in the social and religious activities of Zoroastrians, was the tribute paid by Major S. A. Paymaster, presiding over the 95th death anniversary of the scion of Banaji family, which was observed at Royal Opera, when joint prayers were offered.

The devotional film of "Ram Rajya" was screened. Mr. Boman S. Banaji thanked all those who had helped to make the function a success including the Evergreen Pictures and Mr. Homi F. Daji.

S. K. Patil Says:

MILL WORKERS MUST GET THEIR PRE-CUT RATIONS FOR MONTH

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Provincial Board of the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, has issued the following:

Even before the present food crisis, the industrial workers in Bombay were not getting enough to eat. Twenty-two ounces of cereal ration, which they have been receiving since the introduction of rationing, is hardly enough to keep their body and soul together. Medical examination of workers in certain factories has proved beyond argument that insufficiency of food is already having its harmful effects on the general health of the average industrial worker in this City.

Under the present arrangement necessitated by the food crisis, a worker is entitled to 12 ounces of cereal ration with 4 ounces more for the heavy manual labourer. Even if every worker is regarded as a heavy manual labourer, he cannot get anything more than a pound of cereal ration every day. This is far too short of his normal requirements. This means a cut of 6 ounces in the daily ration, and this is bound to lead to very serious consequences.

The worker is the producer of wealth and his health ought to be the supreme consideration of the State and the society. The Government must try and find out some remedies by which this drastic cut in the daily ration of workers can be restored at an early date.

There is one more serious difficulty so far as the mill-workers in this City are concerned. The mill-workers draw their rations from the mill shops. They start buying their rations in batches by about the 10th of every month when they get their wages. The process continues till the tenth of the next month, which is their next pay-day. Usually the buying is done for a whole month at a time. Those who bought the ration between the 10th and 20th of this month could do so according to the old rate, i.e. at the rate of 22 ounces per day, but since the new order comes into operation from 21st, those who will buy their rations hereafter will have to do so at the new rate, i.e. without the 6 ounces per day.

This is extremely unfair since it is not always the fault of the workers that they have to buy their ration in small batches arranged by the mill managements according to their convenience. This is a real hardship for no fault of workers and it has got to be remedied. The facility of drawing the rations according to the old standard ought to be kept open to workers until their next pay day.

I am sure the mill managements will represent the case of workers to the Government and secure for the workers immediate relief. Both the Government and the mill managements must put their heads together and see to it that workers are spared the unnecessary hardships due to mere red-tapism.

ECHO OF AUGUST DISTURBANCES

Property Seized In Ahmedabad: Congress House Restored

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Lokur)

Imperator ..... Applicant
v.
S. V. Parikh and 21 others ..... Opponents

This was a Revision application by the Government against the Order made by Mr. D. V. Vyas, District Judge of Ahmedabad, on 21st December, 1944 that certain articles seized from the "Congress House" at Ahmedabad be returned to the opponents who had claimed them, and that if any articles were missing adequate compensation be paid by the Government to the claimants of those articles.

In pursuance of an Order made by the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad under the Defence of India Rules in August 1942, the police raided the "Congress House" at Ahmedabad and made a 'panchnama' of the articles found in it. In July 1943, a notice was issued by the District Magistrate to the effect that it was proposed to forfeit those articles and that persons claiming any of them should submit their representations. The opponents accordingly lodged their claims in respect of 113 articles but they were all rejected. Aggrieved by this, the opponents applied under Criminal Law Amendment Act to the District Judge of Ahmedabad for adjudication. He refused to confirm the Order of the District Magistrate and ordered the return of the articles claimed by the opponents or their value. Against that Order, the Government approached the High Court in Revision.

The Government Pleader applied that the application which was wrongly made under the Criminal Procedure Code, be treated as one under the Civil Procedure Code.

A preliminary objection was raised on behalf of the opponents that the Revision application was not maintainable as the order sought to be revised was made by the District Judge as a "persona designata" and not by the District Court.

Upholding that objection, Their Lordships discharged the Rule issued on the application with costs.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. B. J. Diwan appeared for some of the opponents.

Mr. D. B. Desai with Mr C. S. Trivedi instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co. appeared for some of the other opponents.

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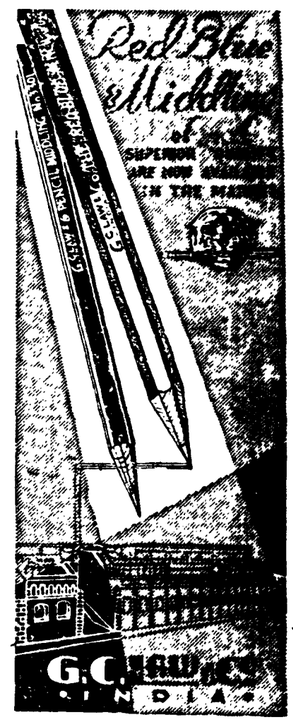

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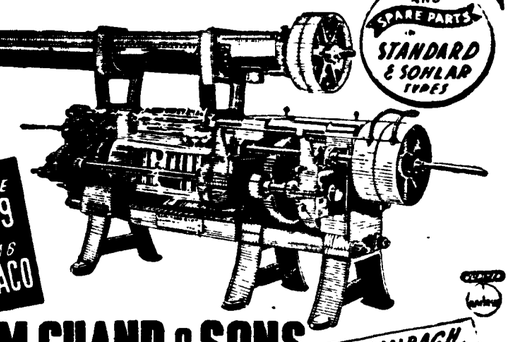
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 20. (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart recorded at 08.00 hours (I. S. T.) on 20th February, 1946:—

Ahmedabad 93 66 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 90 72 0 0.4 minus 0.4 Calcutta 86 64 0 0 minus 2.2, Delhi 81 51 0 0 minus 2.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 87 62 0 0.9 minus 1.1, Hyderabad (Sd) 96 58 0 0 minus 0.5, Indore 84 53 0 0 minus 1.2, Karachi 82 64 0 0.1 minus 1.0, Lahore 83 0 0.1 minus 2.2, Lucknow 84 56 0 0.1 minus 1.67 (1.7), Madras 87 70 0 17.4 minus 3.7, Nagpur 88 62 0 1.0 minus 1.1, Poona, war 72 55 T 2.1 minus 1.4, Poona 91 62 0 0.2 minus 1.2, Simla 55 43 0 5.7 minus 0.8.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Freedom suppressed and again regained bites with keener fangs than freedom never endangered.

—Cicero.

The Bombay Chronicle

A NEW MISSION

Whitehall's announcement of a fresh delegation to India, this time an official one, is not altogether unexpected. It was anticipated by many in India and Britain, who felt that such a mission might be found necessary if only to gain time before the timorous Government summoned courage enough to solve a problem which it had itself helped to make needlessly difficult. If an official delegation was felt to be indispensable, why was time spent over the last Parliamentary Delegation? However, Government's motives may be charitably interpreted if its procedure hereafter is calculated and designed to help a solution of the problem rather than to hinder it. We are now reminded by Lord Pethick-Lawrence that the Viceroy's proposals announced in September 1945 include first, "preparatory discussions with elected representatives of British India and with Indian States in order to secure the widest measure of agreement as to the method of framing a constitution" and second, the setting up of a Constitution-Making Body. But we are also told that the Cripps proposals still stand in their entirety. And those proposals unequivocally provide first that one Constituent Assembly shall be convened for the whole of India and, second, that the decisions of the Assembly shall be implemented by the British Government, subject only to the terms of a Treaty between India and Britain regulating their mutual relations, terms which do not at all require agreement between the principal parties in India. These provisions, read along with the ones suggested by the Viceroy in September 1945 regarding preparatory discussions about "the method of framing a constitution", can only be interpreted to mean that if an agreed procedure about constitution making is possible, well and good but that, if not, a Constituent Assembly in the terms of the Cripps offer shall be convened and its decisions implemented also in accordance with those terms.

If, however, the talk of preparatory discussions about the method of framing a Constitution is meant to make the transfer of power conditional on party-agreement with regard to the Constituent Assembly it will be going back on perhaps the only redeeming feature of the Cripps proposals, it will mean indefinite delay in the solution of the Indian problem and positive encouragement of party and communal differences. Such a dishonest and mischievous policy cannot but invite a revolt among millions who demand immediate freedom, including, of course, freedom to settle internal differences without interference from non-Indians who are interested in keeping us divided. The "Manchester Guardian" rightly contends that "this time a decision has to be taken whether Indian parties agree or not". Even the "Times" of London observes: "It is becoming clear that even if proper consent or all parties to participate, which is by far the best assurance for the success of the constitution-making process, cannot be realized that defect cannot be allowed indirectly to obstruct the march of India towards self-government". Let Britain beware of taking cover behind the plea of lack of agreement in India.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence also reminds us that the Viceroy's proposals include "the bringing into being of an Executive Council having the support of the main Indian parties" and that the British Government "have been considering the most fruitful method of giving effect to the programme" including this provision. A National Government enjoying the confidence of the Central Legislature is doubtless immediately necessary. But to make it again conditional on party agreement would only mean encouraging disagreement except on unreasonable terms. Even if there is no agreement among the principal party leaders there must be a way out of the deadlock and one of the best ways is, as we have often suggested, that the Central Assembly itself, whose confidence the council needs to enjoy, should elect it by the method of proportional representation, which gives every co-operating party the representation it is entitled to.

We have said that Britain must beware of abetting party differences. She must also beware of any unconscionable delay in solving the Indian problem. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, who is not in the habit of indulging in vain threats, has felt constrained to warn Britain that if the British Government fail to honour the September declaration in letter and spirit, "the Congress will consider the necessary steps for a final and decisive struggle". However, this will not prevent Congress from giving the new mission every reasonable help to carry out its pledges. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru points out, "the mission may help to fill in the details of arrangements for independence". We trust the public will loyally respond to the President's appeal to them not to "disturb the peaceful atmosphere or create sporadic and disjointed movements", while the Congress has decided to wait on events or carry on negotiations. We also hope the reported efforts of their Highnesses the Nawab of Bhopal and the Aga Khan to see Gandhiji with a view to exploring all the possibilities of achieving party agreement will meet with better results than has been possible so far.

R. I. N. Strike

There is much in the conduct of R. I. N. men who are on strike which is regrettable. Rowdyism, attacks on Europeans, vehicles and a number of shops in Hornby Road and the burning of a United States flag are acts not of a disciplined body of men fighting for a just cause but of a mob, and they are indistinguishable from hooliganism. Restraint, discipline and dignity are needed because departure from them harms what the R. I. N. men have stood up for. Having said that, we must insist that the whole trouble is due to the authorities' own fault. There is no Indian who will not sympathise with and support the strikers because of the main reasons for the strike. The heavens would not have fallen if the chalking of "Jai Hind" had not provoked foolish reprisals. The action of the authorities was, indeed, a provocation because "Jai Hind" has come to represent India's patriotic sentiments.

And then a British officer, living in the old world of British domination over Indians, made insulting remarks which can, in no circumstances, be excused or glossed over. Such men, who think of Indians in terms of the contemptible "Native" and feel that they can insult nationals of this country with impunity, deserve to be made an example of by the military authorities. Nor is that all that the latter have to do. Some of the grievances of the R. I. N. ratings show how much the higher military authorities themselves have to answer for in connection with the treatment of Indians in their charge. Above all, the strike, which we learn is spreading to other centres, is a warning to the Government and the British in India, that the people of this country including military personnel, have awakened to their rights and to the status that is their due. Patriotism is not a crime but a proud sentiment and an obligation that Indian soldiers and sailors, too, share with the rest of their countrymen. And they cannot tolerate any challenge to their self-respect. It won't pay to ignore unmistakable signs of the times.

Frankly Speaking

Scarcity in Bombay

Till but a few days ago the highest officials in Bombay stated that there was little fear of famine in the province. But now acute scarcity has been proclaimed in various parts of the province, and in view of official admission of a huge shortage of food in the country as a whole, rations everywhere are being considerably reduced. The Government of Bombay has even invited from the public suggestions designed to avoid waste of food and to conserve the cereal resources of this province. We do not see why the invited suggestions should be confined to these two points. They may well refer to the whole subject of preventing and relieving scarcity in the province. And as the necessary measures are likely to vary with districts, Collectors should be asked to enlist the co-operation of the public in their districts through, among other ways, periodical conferences of willing workers and the collection of necessary statistics. There will be no appreciable relief to the province or the country unless more food is made available through more production, better preservation and wise economy.

Stop Exports

Export of food-stuffs outside the province should be strictly forbidden. And exporting out of the country is a worse offence. Mr. B. R. Sen Food Secretary, Government of India, stated to the Editors' Conference at Allahabad that all export of grains had ceased since August 1943. But Mr. M. L. Khemka, President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, points out that on reference to the export list issued by the Calcutta Customs House, only during the months of July, August and September, 1945, one single non-Indian firm exported from the port of Calcutta to foreign countries no less than 22.504 tons of rice valued at over Rs. 94 lakhs. Mr. Khemka adds that a closer examination of the export list of Calcutta Port alone would disclose further export of rice from Bengal. If the facts are as stated, they constitute a grave scandal.

Wise Alternative

We have held and we still hold that General MacArthur is doing the wise thing in using the Japanese Emperor rather than disposing him off. For generations the people of Japan have been trained to believe in the divinity of the Emperor. To them he has never been a human being but a holy and sacred institution to which they owed both mundane and spiritual assistance. Bringing Emperor Hirohito to trial and condemning him as a war criminal would, so far from removing his status from the minds of his people, intensify bitterness and that dangerous faith in the Emperor. General MacArthur is resorting to a better alternative. He is getting the Emperor himself to burst the bubble of his sanctity by breaking all the traditions designed to invest the institution with divinity. There can be no more effective method of teaching democracy to the people of Japan than this.

Qawam Sultaneh's Mission

The significance of the outburst of violent attacks in the Persian Press against the British coinciding with the arrival in Moscow of the Qawam Sultaneh mission may or may not be what Reuters suggest between the lines. If the situation in southern Iran improves and workers of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company get a better deal we will welcome these attacks. British position and privileges, too, certainly call for drastic revision. But what mainly concerns Iran and is of immediate interest to all well-wishers of that country is the mission to Moscow of the Iran Premier and his colleagues. Betterment of relations between little Iran and her mighty neighbour, the Soviet Union, is badly needed in the interests of the former. But the question is about the price that Iran will have to pay to win Russia's friendship and goodwill. Speculations, not all of them disinterested, have already started. But we shall await the results of the mission; and anxiously.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Senate's Blunder

Unusual interest is bound to attach to the curriculum prescribed by the University of Bombay for its Matriculation Examination. While everybody may agree that the burden of the examination may be lightened, the particular decision taken by the Senate on Thursday last is open to controversy. The decision to omit 'History' from the list of compulsory subjects is altogether wrong. I could understand a modification of the contents of the textbooks on 'History' or even the omission of the History of England. But the omission of the History of India from the list of compulsory subjects discloses a very curious mentality. The knowledge of the history of one's own country ought to be a part of the compulsory curriculum of even the lowest certificate examination. If the burden was to be reduced, only one paper on Mathematics should have been made compulsory and the additional paper on Mathematics could be one of the optional subjects. This omission is a serious blunder. The Senate is keen on its independence. But as soon as a responsible Government is installed in this province, it will have to perform the distasteful duty of asking this particular decision to be amended. If the Senate wishes to maintain its independence, it will be well for it to rectify its mistake.

P. R. LELE.

SUBSIDY FOR 'GROW MORE FOOD'

SURAT, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.)—About 4,000 acres of land in Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira Districts will be put under jowar and bajri this summer.

This is the result of the efforts of the Agricultural Department to induce farmers to grow as much food grains as possible.

The Government will give a subsidy of Rs. 15 per acre put under summer 'jowar' of 'bajri.'

FOOD SITUATION

Action, Not Platitudes, Needed

I

By P. A. WADIA

The Viceroy had addressed the country on the food crisis. India is faced, he said, with a very serious shortage of food. In addition to the serious damage caused to some of the best rice growing lands by a cyclone in October, 1945, there has been a complete failure of the north-east monsoon in Southern India and a failure of the winter rains in the wheat lands of the north. We are, he observed, some three million tons short of our requirements, and the world shortage of food grains will not permit of imports which would be adequate to our needs. He takes some comfort in the thought that we are by no means the only country threatened with famine, and, therefore, we have got to do our utmost to help ourselves.

The seriousness of the situation that faces the country to-day is undeniable. But when the head of the Government of India makes a pathetic appeal to the leaders of the people who till lately were locked up as untouchables, makes an appeal for co-operation on the part of the people, and sends delegations abroad to do a work which primarily rested on their own shoulders as Trustees interested in the welfare of the millions, we ask whether this shortage of food was something unusual in the history of India, whether it could not have been foreseen from the commencement of the present war, and whether it could not have been avoided by timely measures for the protection of these very millions on the part of those who have always posed as responsible for law and order, for the preservation of peace, amongst these millions. Law and order may benefit the living; are we preserving law and order for those who are either dying or dead?

Inexcusable Laissez-Faire

For decades together we in this country have never been self-sufficient in the matter of food. Under a hundred years of British rule we have been faced, so far as agriculture is concerned, not only with the age-old problems connected with the caprices of rainfall, but with the new problems which are associated with the sudden transition from the old village economy to an international economy involving dependence on world prices and the freaks of the world market. What did our rulers do either for making us independent of the climatic factor by the construction of major and minor irrigation works, or by the abandonment of its traditional laissez-faire policy which would have involved the prevention of the encroachment of commercial crops like cotton and jute on food crops? During these 100 years of indifference and neglect it is difficult to find any tangible evidence of adequate measures for rendering the labour of our constantly increasing population more productive, no evidence of measures for preventing the merciless exploitation of the toiling masses on the soil by the zamindars and taluqdars whom the rulers always favour advertently or inadvertently. Our teeming millions were always hungry and starving and half-clad.

Even when the war broke out, what did your rulers do to protect the population from the dangers which they knew threatened the half-starved millions, due to the stoppage of food supplies from Burma and the East to the extent of 4 or 5 million tons? They drew upon the meagre internal food supplies hardly adequate, if not completely inadequate, for our own needs, to feed foreign armies and defence forces, not only located in India but in Iraq, Persia and the Middle East. They encroached upon agricultural lands for military purposes. Even after the outbreak, immense tracts of land under Jute were allowed to be exploited for enormous profits by British businessmen and their Indian satellites. In 1941-42, 2,750,000 acres were planted with jute alone. If half this area had been turned to the production of rice, Bengal might have been saved from the death through starvation of two million people. And all throughout the war years the Member for Food of the Government of India and all his faithful brotherhood were vociferously jubilant over the results of the grow-more-food campaign. The only comfort that our rulers could take was the thought that their pitiful confusion and lack of imaginative insight during the war was nothing more than the cruel exposure of their shortcomings in times of peace. And what about the criminal wastage of the resources including food on the part of our Indian Rulers? What about the wastage on race horses and upkeep of menageries of lions and cubs and fox terriers and their kith and kin? Are they to be fed and maintained when human bodies waste away through hunger? Is the co-operation of the Maharajahs and Princes to be sought by asking them to give up their ways of living not even defensible in normal times?

Criminal Neglect And Indifference

Contrasts are always invidious. We do not wish to compare what our rulers did in their own country to save human lives, and to improve the nutritive quality of the food and increase the food production at a time when women were asked to replace men in the hard labour of the fields, and what they did in their dependency here, with an overabundant manpower and immense tracts of uncultivated land. Every human life was precious in England; but in a country with 400,000,000 what does it matter even if 20 or 50 million people die? Such an eventuality will relieve the pressure on the land by bringing one of the positive Malthusian checks into operation.

Famine had always been with us; but when after a hundred years of criminal neglect and indifference, those who were responsible for this neglect come forward in tones of self-righteous concern for the plight that faces our millions and ask for our co-operation, would it be unnatural if we turned to them bewildered and amazed, and knew not what to do? Shall we not expect them to set an example in co-operation, cut down all their paraphernalia of Viceregal Lodges and Places, themselves and their colleagues in the Central and Provincial Governments, live the lives which our hungry millions have lived, and share with them the hardships which the millions have endured for years on end? And then we can assure them that the country will respond. The heart of India is sound and not dried up even under conditions of starvation. They will in that case not only help the millions in bravely facing the inevitable, but will have laid the foundations of a lasting friendship between Britain and India, of a temple of love of which the bricks and cement will be stoical but cheerful endurance of common sufferings and common trials.

Bankrupt Government

We see a bankrupt Government of India, bankrupt in vision and imagination, making frantic appeals for co-operation to a nation of slaves whom they have demoralised by keeping them under the iron rod of the policeman and the soldier; what can these appeals avail, unless they are accompanied by a resourceful imagination ready to take advantage of the opportunities that yet exist for escaping from disaster? Gandhiji talks of the people of Bengal reducing their wants to a minimum. Have the masses of Bengal ever had enough to eat, living as they did in the past on less than the minimum? Surely the appeal could not have been intended for them. Those who can reduce their wants and who luxuriate in the gardens of Delhi or the heights of Simla can only think of importing food from abroad which they alone might be able to buy, but which may be beyond the purchasing power of the millions.

Action Needed

Even today what is needed is action, not flying to London and Washington and making pathetic appeals, but action here and now in our own land. The army is being demobilised. Our organised and disciplined man power, drawn mostly from the agricultural classes, trained to hard work, instead of being let loose to swell the ranks of the unemployed and the discontented, can be conscripted in this emergency for cultivating the immense tracts of land hitherto uncultivated,—"the cultivable waste"—of official nomenclature,—before it is too late. We can turn this ready-made army of workers to the urgent task of supplying the food needed for the hungry millions in the coming months, using every available patch of land, spending out of our national resources every available pie for this purpose. If we could afford the wartime expenditure of a crore or two per day for killing our fellowmen, who live on a different patch of God's earth, we could afford such an expenditure with all the greater justification for saving the lives of millions of our own countrymen. Let us not let these army men loose, let us use them for converting our cultivable wastes into crop yielding soil, instead of indulging in platitudes and making an exhibition of our helplessness before British Cabinets and Washington officials, as the pliant tools of a bureaucracy without imagination, Sursum Corda!

Corridor For Nizam To Masulipatam

BENTHALL CLARIFIES CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Sir Edward Benthall, Leader of the House, replying to Prof. N. G. Ranga (Congress), denied in the Assembly that "representations have been made to the British or Indian Government or both by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government or by any non-official organisation for granting a corridor to the Nizam from the Nizam's dominions to the Masulipatam port".

Question:—Will the Government of India give an assurance that no such grant of the British Indian territory will be made to the Nizam or to any other Indian State, until the Constituent Assembly discusses and decides upon such questions?

Sir Edward:—Any such proposal would involve the diminution of the area of a British Indian province or provinces and would, therefore, fall to be effected by Order in Council under section 90 of the Constitution Act under the operation of which, the Secretary of State would be required to take steps to ascertain the views of the Central Government and of the chambers of the Central Legislature and the views of the Government and of the Chamber or Chambers of the Legislature of any province affected by the proposal before a draft of the necessary order was laid before Parliament.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed (Muslim League) asked with some heat:—Why are the Ceded Districts not handed over to the Nizam's Government immediately? If not, why not?

The President remarked that Sir Ziauddin Ahmed's supplementary did not arise out of Prof. Ranga's question.

Mr. Manu Subedar:—What machinery have Government devised in order to take the consent of the population who will be transferred, if these negotiations proceed?

Sir Edward:—The question does not arise.

FOOD POSITION IN MYSORE.

Mr. B. R. Sen, Food Secretary, said that the food position in Mysore State had deteriorated during November, December and January owing to the continued failure of rains. The state had asked for additional supplies. Certain allotments had already been made and further assistance was being considered in the light of supplies available or likely to be available.

GREGORY'S MISSIONS!

Replying to Mr. Manu Subedar, Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, said that Sir Theodore Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, made six visits to foreign countries since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Subedar:—Did Sir Theodore during any of his trips take up the question of the sterling balances or take any share in drafting the two obnoxious clauses of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement, which are pernicious to Indian interests?

Sir Azizul Haque:—There is nothing whatsoever to warrant such an impression.

Sir Azizul Haque remarked that "friends on the other side will not agree to go on some of these missions, and we have perforce sometimes to send an official."

Mr. R. N. Banerjee replying to Seth Govind Das said that Mr. A. V. Pai, Joint Secretary, Commonwealth Relations Department, accompanied Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar to London to assist Sir Ramaswamy in unofficial discussions with H.M.G. on certain matters affecting Indians overseas.

Mr. Banerjee said it would not be in public interest to make any further statement on the subject.

NO NEW HILL PROVINCE.

The leader of the House, Sir Edward Benthall in a written reply to Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhury on certain reports of separation on the hill districts of Assam said:—"The attention of the Government of India had been drawn to certain allegations that schemes are under consideration for the separation of the Assam Hill areas from India and their constitution as a separate colony or state. There is no truth in these allegations and no such scheme is being considered. Nor is there any intention at present to create a new hill province.

"SAVE FOOD" CAMPAIGN IN DELHI

Congress Committee's Call To Local Administration

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.)—The New Delhi Congress Committee has decided to observe a 'Save Food Week' between February 24 and March 2.

The Committee has called upon Congressmen to give up consuming rice and save seven chataks of wheat or atta every week for the famine stricken areas.

The Committee by a resolution requested the local Administration to direct its officers to abstain from attending social functions.

MYSORE PLAN TO MEET FOOD SHORTAGE

BANGALORE, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.)—Measures taken by the Mysore Government to conserve foodgrains in view of the threatened food shortage in the State were outlined to pressmen by the Mysore Director of Food Supplies this afternoon.

In consequence of the cut in rations, recently introduced throughout the State in conformity with the policy pursued by the Central Government Food Department, it was expected nearly two to three thousand tons of foodgrains would be saved every month. There was a further overall saving of 235 tons of rice a month by the substitution of wheat for a portion of the rice allotted to restaurants and boarding homes.

GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Save "Precious Food From Wastage": Sequel To Cut In Rations

His Excellency, Sir John Colville broadcasting from the Bombay Station of All-India Radio, on Wednesday evening reviewed the food situation in the Province.

"As from tomorrow morning," His Excellency said, "there will be a 25 per cent. cut in our cereal ration. His Excellency the Viceroy has already explained the reasons which have compelled this step, and Sir Henry Knight has given figures which show how we stand in Bombay for the rest of this year."

BOMBAY'S LEAD

"Bombay may justly claim to have led India in food matters. It was the first Province to recognise what the effects of the war in the East were likely to be on India's food supply, and to take steps to provide for the difficulties foreseen. Rationing was introduced in the City of Bombay in May 1943. Since then it has been extended throughout the Province, so that now all the large cities and all towns of size are under full rationing for cereals. In rural areas, too, a modified form of rationing has steadily been expanded."

"Strong and capable as our food administration is, if it is to succeed fully it must be backed up by public opinion, and supported by the personal example of every one. Ways of avoiding waste occur readily to all of us. I ask you to put them into practice, so that not an ounce of precious food is wasted in the coming months."

"Many of us can do without rice, millets, and, to a large extent, wheat, but I am bound to confess that I like a little sugar now and then, though here also economy can be observed. I mention this to assure you that I am not preaching without being also prepared to practice, and I hope that all those who are in a position to do so well strive to make every sacrifice."

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

Concluding His Excellency said: "Since I came here I have been what is known as a Section 93 Governor, that is one who governs direct with the help of Advisers. In a few weeks I confidently anticipate that I shall hand over the initiation and direction of policy to a representative Ministry. This does not mean that my responsibility for the welfare of the people will end, but it will change in character, as the task will be shared with those whom the people elect. Yet, whether it is the Government of today or of tomorrow, the food problem immediately before us is the same, and I earnestly appeal for the co-operation of every one with the Government of today, and of tomorrow when it comes."

RICE SHORTAGE IN SOUTH INDIA

A press communique issued by the Government of Madras states that South India is faced with serious rice shortage due to cyclone in the Northern Circars and wide-spread drought. Such rice as is available is unlikely to be sufficient to meet the minimum requirements of the large population depending on rice as staple food. Government therefore appeals to all members of the public who do not depend on rice as their staple food, to abstain from its use.

States the appeal signed by the Chief Secretary: "Apart from rice, a reduction in the consumption of food generally would also help whether by giving up a meal altogether or reducing consumption at existing meals. The Government are issuing orders separately prohibiting the serving of alternative dishes in three course meals in hotels and clubs. The public are requested to adhere to the same practice in their own homes and to avoid waste as far as possible."

BENGAL M.L.A. EXPOSES MYTH OF GRAIN SHORTAGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20 (API): 22.504 tons of rice valued at over 94 lakhs of Rupees were exported by one single non-Indian firm to foreign countries from Calcutta during July, August and September, 1945, says the President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Mr. M. L. Khemka. He adds that a closer examination of the export lists of Calcutta Port would disclose further exports of rice from Bengal.

Mr. Khemka's statement is made with reference to the report that Mr. B. R. Sen, Secretary, Food Department, Government of India, told the Editors' Conference at Allahabad that all exports of grain had ceased since August 1943.

"Instead of allowing panic to spread by statements regarding the inevitability famine in India and giving it an international background," continues Mr. Khemka, it would be proper for the Government of India and Section 93 Provinces to launch immediately a serious "grow more food campaign" with a planned programme. For this Mr. Khemka suggests that interlinked districts and sub-divisional and union committees with a majority of non-officials should be formed.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

The United States was still the sole possessor of the secrets of atom bomb manufacture—secrets not even shared by Britain or Canada.—Mr. Byrnes said.—Reuter.

* * *

"His Majesty's Government are to be congratulated on so spectacular an effort to end the Indian constitutional deadlock."—Anglo-India.

It is to be hoped that it doesn't eventually turn out so theatrical an effort.

* * *

In the Council of State, the Finance Secretary opposing a non-official resolution said that India's immediate withdrawal from the Empire Dollar Pool 'would be premature and against the country's interest.'

Which country?

* * *

Mr. Khemka, President of the Calcutta Marwari Chamber of Commerce, suggests to Mr. B. R. Sen, the Government of India's Food Secretary to examine the export list of the Calcutta Port for 1945.

But digging into the past is not, we insist, the right way of meeting the future food crisis even though a paltry 22 thousand tons of rice may have been exported despite Mr. Sen's categorical insistence to the contrary. After all, 22 thousand tons is even less than one per cent of the minimum deficit of 3 million tons.

* * *

From Central Assembly proceedings:

"Q: What is the need for having a (Victory) parade once again in Delhi?

A: (Mr. Mason): Because, Sir, with the help of God and our Allies, we have defeated the greatest military power in history (Applause)."

You ought to understand now that the forthcoming victory parade is for the special benefit of Almighty God. And in Delhi, too.

* * *

Entering into the spirit of what was a Central Assembly joke—a railway cooly is a gentleman—Sir Edward Benthall said: "These gentlemen who are privileged to carry luggage...."

"Privileged"? Was he by any means confusedly classing them with the bearers of the White Man's Burden?

* * *

It is not conceivable, says Jawaharlal, that Southern Punjab, or Western Bengal, including the city of Calcutta, could be a part of Pakistan.

If Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thinks so, then all that we can say is that the truth that the Southern Punjab and Western Bengal including Calcutta do not belong to Mr. Jinnah's nation is—er—"the fiction of the brains of some."

* * *

As one of its first acts in assuming office, the Bardoloi Cabinet has released political prisoners in Assam jails.

But don't let us indulge in invidious distinctions. The Saadullah Muslim League Ministry did what it could as the Bardoloi Congress Ministry is doing what it can.

* * *

Limited Prohibition in Sind

—Headline.

Naturally. Pakistan must have money for its administration and progress.

Honan Faces Starvation

CHUNGKING, Feb. 20 (Reuter): Famine conditions already present in parts of China may be worsened unless special steps are taken to control the release of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 Chinese soldiers whose demobilisation is expected within the next 18 months, Communist paper "New China Daily News" declared here to-day.

"If the demobilised soldier enter the rural areas where peasants have lost their lands through exorbitant taxes, excessive rents, heavy debts and demands of feudalistic landlords, the prevailing famine will be aggravated" the paper said.

Lu Chungling National Government envoy on return from a provincial tour recently stated that Honan province in Central China was threatened with starvation. An U.N.R.R.A. Report from Honan last month said that 2,000,000 civilians or one-sixth of the total population of the province were threatened with death from famine.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT AT DUDUMA FALLS

CUTTACK, Feb. 20 (O.P.I.): Madras and Orissa Governments have reached an agreement to work out the Hydro Electric Project at Duduma Waterfalls located on the boundry between the two provinces, it is reliably learnt. Though the nature of agreement is not yet disclosed, it is learnt that the project will be worked out on the joint basis and the Madras Government will have greater share

The Orissa Government is calling a Press Conference shortly to explain the nature of agreement which has been arrived at. It may be recalled here that the project has been responsible for great popular agitation in Orissa.

B. P. C. C. Sympathises With R. I. N. Strikers

Patil Says Congress' Friends In Delhi Are Conducting Negotiations With Authorities

"CATCH THE B. M. SQUAD" TO BE ORGANISED TO MEET FOOD CRISIS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Wednesday while sympathising with the strike of the R. I. N. ratings in the city, reiterated its policy of non-violence in any direct action, whenever its good offices were sought.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, the President of the B. P. C. C. was in the chair.

NEGOTIATIONS AT DELHI

In the course of the discussion Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, revealed that Congress' friends in Delhi were in touch with the highest military authority and were conducting negotiations. It had been urged that there should be no hardships caused to the strikers nor any victimization should ensue. And while negotiations were in progress, he had heard—and he could not vouch for the authenticity of the report—that two officers, Lt. Singh and Sub-Lt. Samuel were kept in a cell for half an hour. He had just received the information and if it were true, it would not be quite conducive to the harmonious conduct of negotiations, as there should be no provocation for any further outburst of passions.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. S. K. Patil:—

"The B.P.C.C. has learnt with regret that several hundred naval ratings of the R.I.N. had to go on strike, because of the failure of the authorities to consider and redress their legitimate grievances. The B.P.C.C. sympathises with the aggrieved parties and urges upon the authorities that the grievances of the ratings should be quickly and duly redressed. The Committee, however, deplores some of the incidents which occurred in the Fort area on Tuesday, February 19.

"While the B.P.C.C. thinks that its services should be at the disposal of persons with a real grievance, it is necessary for all concerned to know that if the B.P.C.C.'s good offices are to be sought, the aggrieved parties ought to appraise the B.P.C.C. of the nature of the grievances before direct action is launched and that any direct action, which is launched, must conform to the Congress standard, that is to say, must be carried on with due observance of non-violence."

Mr. Patil deplored the recent tendency in some circles to water down the Congress policy of non-violence.

Mr. Abidalli Jafferbhoy referred to an incident which happened in the afternoon on that day. It showed that the ratings on strike behaved with forbearance, discipline and complete non-violence. At H.M.I.S. "Dalhousie," near the Town Hall, an armed guard was kept. The strikers demanded that the guard be withdrawn and not allowed to move in the west side. For a time the armed guard did not move. But subsequently the strikers who had seized the rifles returned them after the authorities conceded their demand. The strikers even told the authorities to count the rifles and see whether any more were to be returned. The authorities were satisfied. He thought that such a spirit should be congratulated.

Mr. Ashok Mehta observed that while there could be no difference on the observance of non-violence, he thought that the new spirit of awakening should be appreciated.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Ganpatishankar Desai and were passed unanimously.

FOOD PROBLEM

The Committee also adopted the following resolution on the food situation:

"The B.P.C.C. notes with deep concern and anxiety the rapidly developing food crisis in the country and fully endorses the instructions issued by Mahatma Gandhi to meet the crisis. The B.P.C.C. earnestly appeals to all the dealers in food grains and cloth to help the people in the hour of crisis by rigidly keeping to honest and fair dealings. The Committee is emphatically of opinion that unsocial habits resulting in what is known as the "black market" and corruption ought to be put down with a heavy hand, and to that end the Committee offers its fullest co-operation and support."

A rider was moved and accepted after some discussion in which Mr. Ashok Mehta and Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy participated.

Mr. Patil moving and speaking on the resolution said that if Government could give a guarantee that it would root out corruption in their own ranks, it would be easier for the representatives of the people to track down black-marketeers and discourage or bring them to book.

The first move in the direction would be the setting up of "peace patrols" on a permanent footing. A Central Office with a network of divisional offices would be set up.

"Catch the B. M. Squad" will move about the city to find out, check and discourage black markets and corruption.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ratilal Gandhi revealed that the Grain Merchants' Association had a ready scheme of food distribution with it for a long time and it was submitted to Government with an offer of co-operation, if it was put into action. But Government had not taken any action on it.

In putting the resolution to vote, Mr. Nagindas T. Master said that with the co-operation of the representatives of the people, the food situation was bound to ease, though the Viceroy, he thought, had not given the whole and complete picture of it. He added that the resolution had come none too soon.

The resolution and the rider were unanimously passed.

The rider said:

"As a first step towards keeping the people to meet the food crisis, the Committee will proceed to call an informal conference of representatives of merchants and consumers to discuss and formulate a plan of action".

PEACE PATROLS

The Committee also adopted the following resolution on "Peace Patrols":-

"In view of the growing unrest in the City, very often resulting in violence by police and hooliganism by unsocial elements, the B.P.C.C. is strongly of opinion that the time has come for establishment in the City of a permanent organisation to be called "Peace Patrols."

"The Committee notes with satisfaction the valuable services rendered by the temporary Peace Patrols during the recent disturbances."

The Committee appoints the following persons to form a special committee to prepare a scheme of "Peace Patrols" and report within one week: (1) Mr. Nagindas T. Master, (2) Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimjee, (3) Mr. G. N. Desai, (4) Mr. Narbhiram Popat, (5) Mr. Shivchand Gupta, (6) Mr. Ashok Mehta, (7) Mr. S. K. Patil (Convener), Mr. Y. K. Parulekar and Mr. Purshottam Thakkar as organising secretaries.

R

REVISED RATION QUANTUM

From to-day (February 21) the foodgrains ration quantum in Bombay City and its Suburbs has been revised as follows:

	Per adult.	Per child.
Total ration	3.1/8 seers.	1.9/16 seers.
Maximum available in rice	1.7/8 seers.	15/16 seers.
Maximum available in wheat	2.1/4 seers.	1.1/8 seers.

A heavy manual worker will get an extra one seer subject to the present restrictions.

One seer of wheat can be exchanged for one bread unit the value for which remains unchanged, namely, 28 oz. of bread or 20.5 oz. of wheat flour.

NEITHER POLICY NOR PROGRAMME IN RAILWAY BUDGET

Congress Spokesman Opens Attack In Central Assembly

Benthall Pooh-Poohs Employees' Demands And Says They "Were Not Really Serious"!

NEW DELHI, February 20. (A.P.I.): The Assembly held the general debate on the Railway Budget.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar, who was the Principal speaker for the Congress Party, said that he was glad that Mr. Attlee was sending the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander to India.

NEED OF FREEDOM FIRST

He wished them all success, but before they started on their mission he wanted H. M. G. to make an announcement that within a year India would be freed and the consequential constitutional changes would be made.

This digression while speaking on the Railway Budget, Mr. Ayyengar explained, was justified because unless the Government was handed over to the people they could not govern the Railways, without a National Government there could be no improvement in any direction.

Mr. Ayyengar urged that the Superior Services of the Railways should be Indianised. With the exception of a single Indian there were no Indian General Managers. With Europeans in all key posts an Indian National Government would be helpless.

NEITHER POLICY NOR PROGRAMME!

On the merits of the budget, Mr. Ayyengar said it showed stress of weariness. There was neither a policy nor a programme. Both personnel as well as machinery were worn out. He asked what specific steps had been taken for the manufacture of engines though the House had heard of Kancharapara. Why, he asked, had the Railways not acquired collieries. The Railways consumed about nine million tons of coal but owned collieries, which produced only two and half million tons.

Mr. Ayyengar urged the need for improving amenities for lower class passengers. The Railways should not be looked upon as a mere business concern but a social institution, he said.

Mr. Ayyengar asked whether any steps had been taken to assess the Railway assets. He understood that certain inquiries were instituted but asked what was the result.

Sir Mohomed Yamin Khan (League) said that the Railways should not enter into any financial commitments without placing the matter before the Railway Standing Finance Committee.

Referring to the retrenchment programme, Sir Yamin Khan said, that they helped the administration in times of stress and it would be unfair to send them away now.

Mr. P. J. Griffiths, leader of the European Group, said that the European Group was in general agreement with the policy that was being followed, of avoiding retrenchment whereever possible.

Stressing the need for improving conditions of travel, Mr. Griffiths said that in recent years many people had been very glad of the war as an excuse for not doing certain thing. He hoped that that excuse would not be allowed to continue indefinitely.

"The Railways in India", said Mr. Griffiths," have done a first class job in winning the world's greatest war and in the tribute we pay to them, we must include Sir Edward Benthall. I imagine he intends this to be his last budget— I am one of those who hope that the constitutional problem will be settled very quickly".

Miss Maniben Kara said that the budget was most disappointing as a Victory Budget.

Miss Kara said that she had no sympathy with the Government, the Congress and other political parties. She felt that they all joined hands to maintain the social 'status quo' in the country. There was no use substituting a white bureaucracy with a brown bureaucracy, she said. The only thing that would satisfy her was the provision of enough food and other necessities of life to the toiling millions of this country.

Mr. Vadilal Lallubhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) said that while five Railways showed a loss of Rs. 25 crores in the next year's budget, the other Railways were making profits to the tune of Rs. 37 crores. Thus two-thirds of the earning capacity of other railways had been taken away by these five railways.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway showed a loss of 15 per cent and a profit of 26 per cent respectively. He urged the Railway Board to study the balance sheets carefully and see how this great difference in the earning capacity of various railways arose.

DON'T REPEAT THAT

Maharajkumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagaram said that he had actually seen people dying of suffocation as a result of overcrowding at some railway stations.

Sir Vijaya referred to Pt. Nehru's statement that while people were dying like flies in Bengal, wagons were used to transport race horses. He hoped that this time there would be no repetition of such a state of affairs.

Hajee Choudhury Md. Ismail Khan (League), hoped movement of foodstuffs on Railways would get No. 1 priority.

Mr. Ismail pointed out that Muslims continued to be under-represented on the Railways.

Rajah of Khalikhot said that travelling facilities should be improved immediately. For third class passengers it was literatelly impossible to undertake any journey.

He suggested that members on the Treasury Benches should undertake a journey incognito and thus see for themselves the hardships of railway travelling.

Mr. Rohinikumar Chaudhury (Congress), said that the difficulties of the travelling public were not entirely due to the lack of capacity on the part of the administration but due to want of sympathy for the Indian passengers.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed (League), said that Railways must contribute certain proportion to the General Revenues but that proportion must be laid down in precise and exact terms. The entire policy of the ' Railways with reference to finance and general administration required serious and scientific consideration.

Sir Ziauddin wanted a committee of officials and non-officials which would examine the whole question. An expert on Railway Finance should be on the committee and he would not mind importing one for the purpose.

ANTHONY'S WARNING

Mr. Frank Anthony said that the condition of third class travelling was appalling.

Mr. Anthony hoped the War Transport Member realised the serious unrest that prevailed among railwaymen. If the administration was not prepared to reorient its outlook to labour then labour was prepared to join any extremist movement.

Mr. Anthony advised the Railway Member to agree to reasonable demands now rather than be forced to agree to demands in the not distant future and to give in gracelessly.

He said that in the S. I. Railway and in certain other railways people returning from military service and with qualifications as drivers were entertained on six annas a day.

STILL UNDER IMPERIALIST YOKE

Mr. Satyapriya Bannerjee (Congress), said that much had been made out of the fact that Government had acquired railways but the Railway Board—the most important thing that mattered—was still under the imperialist youke.

On behalf of the Congress Party he warned Government that if the railwaymen struck work in the face of the starvation threatening them as a result of the calousness of the War Transport Member, the responsibility would be Government's.

Sir Edward Benthall, War Transport Member, winding up the debate said that from the absence of comment on the financial proposals in the budget as a whole, he must conclude that so far as those aspects were concerned, the speakers had found it difficult to pick holes and there was not a very great deal of dissent.

The Woodhead report, said Sir Edward, had carefully gone into the question of the reported movement of luxuries during the Bengal Famine but there was not one word of criticism or condemnation of the "Railway Priority System" during that period. People's food today was having the highest priority and would be moved by the Railways.

PRODUCTION OF ENGINES

As regards the construction programme, Sir Edward said that India required about 200 engines per year, broad and meter gauge. It was proposed that the Kanchrapara Works would turn out 80 and the Singhbhum Works 50 in the initial stages. The question of the initiation of a third shop would depend upon a number of factors, such as the degree of electrification and the extent of the use of Diesel engines, which would have a bearing on the need for locomotives in future. He expected that production in both places would start by the end of 1948 or in 1949 but in the meantime part construction of locomotives could go on.

Replying to Miss Maniben Kara, who had suggested that Railways should be pushed out into the villages, Sir Edward said that main expansion of transport in India in the next few years was likely to come and should come by lorries and buses on the roads, rather than on branch railway lines.

Sir Edward said that as soon as military traffic fell off, there was very serious dimensions. "If we are bound to be a fall in traffic of not careful", he said, "and if that tendency were to go on, we might find ourselves in a few years' time back where we were five years ago in our finance."

RAILWAYMEN'S DEMANDS

If we agreed to the demands made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, we should require Rs. 57 crores per annum more to meet the scales of pay and another Rs. 21 crores to meet the additional dearness allowance which they asked for. "Where is it to come from? I do not think that those demands were really serious and certainly if they had been in possession of the budget figures—as they now are—no responsible leader could have put them forward unless he was prepared to demand simultaneously a very substantial increase in rates and fares."

"If you are going to be generous to the railway staff," said Sir Edward, "then the public have got to pay for it either in the form of increased rates or increased fares."

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

No 'S.O.S.' From Capt. Lakshmi

Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan Contradicts Press Report

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, M.L.A. (Central) in a statement says:—

"My attention has been drawn to an item of news published in some newspapers in this country about my daughter Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment.

I hasten to say that the news which in one journal is published under the headline "S. O. S. from Captain Lakshmi" is quite incorrect. It is true she has bten interned at Kalaw by the Burma Government and is still there, but she has had no complaints to make about the treatment given her. She is not restricted in any way with regard to her movements within the limits of Kalaw and her physical comforts are looked after. She gets letters and writes home regularly, and I am in constant touch with her. I am sorry such unauthorised and false news should be published. Instead of doing any good it only does harm".

ARRESTED STUDENTS RELEASED

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 19. (A.P.I.). All the students and volunteers who were taken into custody on Monday evening for taking out an alleged unauthorised procession have been released from the Central Jail after one night's detention.

Colleges and schools are functioning normally.

ELEVEN STUDENTS ARRESTED ON 'RASHID DAY'

GUJERAT, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): Eleven Muslim students of the local Zamindara College were arrested by the police for taking out a procession on Saturday last in connection with the celebration of 'Rashid Day'.

The Punjab Muslim League has set up a committee of five Muslim Lawyers to defend the accused.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

An easier feeling ruled in all sections of the Calcutta Stock Exchange today due to profit-taking operations. Following are to-day's final transactions up to 4 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1953/55 101/14, 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 100/2, 3 per cent First Development Loan 1970/75 99/1, 3-1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 103.

BANK: Reserve 157/9.

COTTONS: Basani 16/10, Benares Cotton 12/4, Cawnpore Textile 13, Elgin 73/12.

COALS: Burra Dhemo 9/2, Burrakur 46/14, Bengal 814/8, Central Kurkend 46/15, East Indian 45, Equitable 76/10, Ramegunge 65/10, Talcher 11/13.

JUTES: Bally 528, Barnagore 450, Cheviot 468, Chitavalsah 46, Ganges 740, Howrah 122, India 946, Kankarrah 800, Orient 428, Presidency 14/9.

MININGS: Burma Corpn. 7/8, Ind. Copper 4/12.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn 534, Ind. Iron and Steel Ordy 54, National Iron 12/5, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 46/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: B Cement 24/9, Calcutta Electrics 39/15, Br. Ind. Corpn. 9/1, Br. Ceylon Corpn. 16/7, Calcutta Tramways 44, B. B. Petrol 6/1, Bengal Paper 276.

SUGARS: Balrampore 17/8, Belsund 16/5, Champara 46, Carew 33/14, Cawnpore 43/6, Dyer Meakin Breweries 16/4.

TEAS: Bishnaoth 47/10, Dhunseri 13/10, Tezpore 27/8.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

The market opened quiet but easy on over night easy advices but reacted on bear covering as the market technically being oversold. One section of operators argue that total removal of E. P. T. inevitable to encourage private enterprise. Others believe that removal of E. P. T. if made will be replaced by a Corporation Tax.

Closing quotations:—Calico 1387, Arvind 1397, Ambika 468, Jupiter 360, Marsden 190, Monogram 158, Differed 2823, Ahmedabad Cotton 465, Morris 119/8/0, Nutan 470, New Jahangir 1595, New Cotton 482/8/0.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The market opened steady, textiles prices being maintained not at yesterday's level. In plantings Chembras were enquired for so also Periakarmai Tea.

Following are closing quotations:—

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 31/4, Deccan (25) 78, India Sugar 29/8, Mysore Sugar 63/8, Travancore 17/8.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malbar 18/8, Chembra Peaks 10/10, Devashola 15/12, Fringfords 11, High Produce 32/12, Kalpettas 26/12, Ouchterlony 11/1, Periakaramala 35/4, Travancore 18/12.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Wool 620, B. and C. Ordy. 394, Balasubramania 121, Cambodia 37/10, Coimbatore Pioneer 4/10, Dhanalaxmi 403, Janardhana 150, Kaleeswarar 630, Lakshmi 208, Lakshmi New 108, Mettur 302/8, Madura 87/12, Rajalakshmi 192, Radhakrishna 390, Rangavilas 174, Sitaram 204.

MISCELLANEOUS: And Cement 144/8, Bruntons 10/6, Mysore Chem. and Fert 21/8, Mysore Chem. Mfrs. 28/10, Mettur Chem. 16/8, Mettur Chem. Dfds. 5/4.—A. P.

KARACHI COTTON

KARACHI, Feb. 20.

Cotton Ready Sind Desi 39/13, Punjab Desi 29/5, Sind NT 59/14, Four F. 50/4, March 49/6/6, May 50/0/3, Market after easy start firmed up following higher Bombay advices. Ready business 1126. Arrivals 1727, Exports 7457 Bales, Silver Tuesday Delivery 144/3/6, Gold 89/4/6.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

New York Stock Exhange opening prices:—

General Motors dol 75.1/8.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol 46.1/4.

United States Steel Common dol. 89.

United States Steel Preference dol. 160.—Reuter.

No Need For Official Assurances Now

Azad On Position Of Governor And Congress Ministries

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): The Congress attitude towards any possible interference from Governors in provinces where Congress Ministries are being formed was explained by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in a statement to the Associated Press to-day.

Maulana Azad said: "Now that a Congress Ministry has taken office in Assam, and will soon do so in other provinces, I have been asked by many, why Congress has not asked for any assurance of non-interference from Governors. Those who ask such qutstions remember that such assurances were demanded and obtained in 1937, but they do not remember that 1946 is not 1937. The intervening years have been revolutionary changes all over the world, and nowhere have the changes been more revolutionary than in India. In 1937 it was necessary to ask for assurances, and even then, Congress Ministers had to threaten resignations over the question of release of political prisoners. Now that it is a settled fact that power is to be transferred to the Indian people, the Congress has decided to accept office in provinces and wait for the formation of a Provisional Government at the Centre. To ask for assurances in such a context is to undermine the position already achieved. If there are any differences between Ministers and the Governor, it will be the Governor and not the Ministers who will have to resign".

FRONTIER ELECTION RESULTS AT A GLANCE

Congress Nominees	40
Final gains	30
League Nominees	38
Final gains	17
Jamiat Nominees	3
Final gains	2
Akali Nominees	3
Final gain	1

Prepare For Next Struggle

Aruna Asaf Ali On Lessons Of August Revolution

POONA, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): "The story of 1942 is the story of our struggle for freedom. It was a glorious chapter in our history. The fire which burnt in the hearts of the people of India in those memorable days cannot be allowed to die out. We will have to rekindle it and launch another, grimmer struggle in the near future. India's independence cannot be achieved without such a struggle," declared Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali addressing a mammoth gathering of over fifty thousand people on the S. P. College grounds this evening.

"History is repeating itself and we are now having Jalianwalla Baghs in Calcutta, Bombay and other places. These are not signs of the coming freedom. These are signs of the increasing restlessness in the masses and the stupidity of the bureaucracy."

Mrs. Asaf Ali observed that the future struggle will have to be organised on a much larger scale. "The lessons that we learned from the August Revolution will enable us to prepare a new Blue-Print for the coming fight," she added.

Verdict Against Pakistan!

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Feb. 18.

That the province of Sind, so loudly acclaimed by Quaide-Azam Jinnah and his Muslim League as the citadel of Pakistan, has voted against this unconceivable demand is clear from the final figures now made available of the total votes secured by various parties at the recent general elections to the Sind Legislative Assembly.

These figures, which have been compiled by the League and Congress organisations for submission to their respective High-Commands, show that though the Muslim population of Sind is about 73 per cent, League nominees (elected as well as defeated) secured only 45 per cent of the total votes recorded. This clearly indicates that the majority of the Sind population has given its verdict against the Pakistan demand of the Muslim League. To cite another example, out of the total number of 60 seats in the Sind Assembly, League has been able to secure only 27 which, too, co-incidently works out to 45 per cent only.

Figures for the Muslim constituencies only are also interesting. These show that the League could secure only 60 per cent of the total votes recored in these constituencies. That means 40 per cent of the Muslim electorates have also declared that they are against the Pakistan demand. Here are the actual figures:—

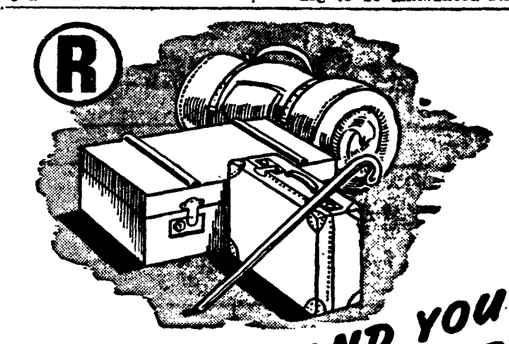
MUSLIM CONSTITUENCIES	
Muslim League	206992
G. M. Sayed's Party	61350
Nationalist Muslims	47616
Independents	19120
Khaksars	3194
Kisan Committee	1905
Total	440177
PARTIES' VOTING STRENGTH	
Muslim League Candidates	213265
Non-League Muslim	133185
Hindu & other Non-Muslim Candidates	126023
Total	472473

League Leads In Punjab

LAHORE, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): The following is the latest party position in the Punjab Assembly elections at midnight tonight:

Muslim League	40
Congress	33
Unionist	14
Panthic Akali Sikh	6
Independents	4
Total	97

The results in 78 constituencies are to be announced still.



PERHAPS you are going out for a couple of days. But who knows your stay may be prolonged for over a week. If you leave your ration card behind and it is used during your absence for obtaining any rationed article, it will be an offence. You may forget to give information of your absence for over a week to the Rationing Officer, which also is an offence, unless you hand in your ration card instead.

Why take these risks? Hand in your ration cards at the Rationing Kiosk or at the Rationing Office when you leave and collect them again on your return.

It is much the safer way for you and it helps the authorities to detect malpracties at the Ration shops.

245

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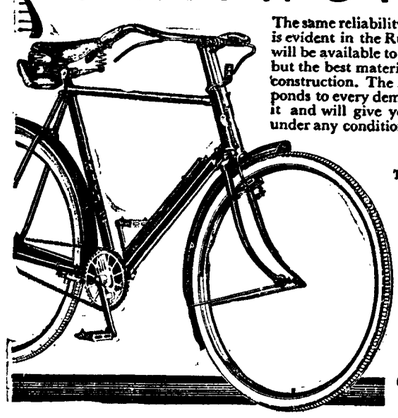

The same reliability of workmanship is evident in the Rudge cycles that will be available to you, for nothing but the best materials go into their construction. The Rudge cycle responds to every demand made upon it and will give you solid service under any conditions.

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R.I.N. STRIKE SPREADS TO H.Q. IN DELHI

Wide-Spread Sympathy For Naval Ratings

BOMBAY STUDENTS DECLARE HARTAL TOMORROW

Return-To-Barracks Ultimatum By Flag Officer

BOMBAY, Feb. 20: The two-day-old strike of 15,000 naval ratings in the city continues. No settlement seems to be in sight and the ratings' demands have not yet been answered. But, in contrast to yesterday's unrest and emotionalism, events today are marked by discipline and quiet.

The high-light of today's happenings was a meeting of the representatives of strikers from the various naval establishments in and around the city of Bombay. About a hundred men attended the meeting which was held on H.M.I.S. "Talwar" at 11 a. m.

A Lieutenant of the Royal Indian Navy was present at the meeting and expressed the sympathy of high-ranking Indian officers of the R.I.N. with the demands and the conditions of the ratings. He said the men of the armed forces were no longer asleep; they were one with the rest of India in matters affecting national honour and dignity.

It was not a mere strike of the naval ratings he continued. They represented the awakened spirit of all Indians in the armed forces. Discipline was the need of the hour and he asked the men not to dissipate their energies in street-fighting but to "make themselves worthy of India's tradition of non-violence."

Excitement was created by a speaker who said, "We have lost faith in our officers. Let us rather go out into the streets and die like patriots than consume worms and salute Quislings."

Another speaker moved that the ratings on strike should court open arrest.

There was a heated discussion among the representatives and after about an hour the following decisions were arrived at:

REVISED DEMANDS

Firstly, a group of four to interview Vice-Admiral Godfrey and present a revised set of demands that include, besides better facilities for Indian establishments of the Royal Indian Navy, withdrawal of the prosecutions against the I.N.A. men, suspension of the I.N.A trials and the withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia.

Secondly, formation of a "Peace Brigade" to go round the city in lorries with the object of persuading unco-ordinated groups to maintain discipline and observe non-violence.

PROPAGANDA DRIVE

Thirdly, a propaganda drive to enlist the active sympathy of workers and trade unions of workers and other public organisations.

A prominent cloth badge inscribed with the letters N.S.C. (Naval Strike Committee) would be worn by members of the peace brigade.

It is gathered that one rating was injured and received wounds as a result of fall from a campaign lorry.

The new set of demands, it is gathered, would be forwarded to the Vice-Admiral in the course of the day.

Men in R. I. N. lorries continued to move about the city shouting slogans and waving Congress and League flags. At about 1-30 p. m. a procession of about 200 ratings marched along Hornby Road. One of the processionists stopped a car that had a tri-colour on it, stood to attention and allowed it to proceed with a "Jai Hind."

FLAG OFFICER'S RADIO TALK TO MEN

Vice-Admiral Godfrey, Flag Officer, Commanding, R. I. N. will make an important announcement, chiefly directed to the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy at 17.45 hours to-day (Thursday), from All-India Radio, Bombay Station, on 244 (244) a metres and 48.73 (48.73) metres.

FLAG OFFICER'S WARNING

BOMBAY, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): The following Press Communique has been issued by Flag Officer, R.I.N., Bombay, on the naval ratings' strike here:—

"Owing to the many incidents of violence and hooliganism which took place on Tuesday, it became necessary for the safety not only of the general public but also of the R.I.N. ratings themselves, to direct the ratings to return to their ships and establishments to-day. Loud-hailer vans were accordingly sent round Bombay instructing the rating to return by 3-30 this afternoon, and warning them that anyone found in the town after that hour would be liable to arrest.

Large numbers of ratings made their way to the establishments in Bombay and the ships in the stream during the afternoon, but it is not possible to estimate the number who are still at large.

The military were called out to furnish pickets on the gates of the various shore establishments, but after a period of comparative quiet during the late afternoon, the ratings in Castle 'B' barracks tried to rush the pickets about 9 p.m. The situation at present appears to be quiter, though it remains extremely tense."

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S CALL TO MEN

The Central Naval Strike Committee has issued the following statement to the Press:

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the men who are on strike in all establishments and ships are perturbed and annoyed over the action of the authorities in calling the Indian Army personnel and armed Police to guard and surround their barracks and ships. The Committee feels that the action of the authorities is provocative and totally unwarranted. Very naturally fears have been roused in the minds of the striking men that this is an attempt to isolate them and prevent them from having any access to food from outside, when food inside is impossible to obtain or constitute of unedibles.

While the Committee feels that it will do everything in its power to impress upon the authorities the need to immediately withdraw the armed guards, it strongly appeals to the comrades wherever they may be—in establishment or in ship—to maintain complete calm and solidarity and refuse to be stampeded into any kind of violent action on their part. It appeals to all comrades to remain non-violent and disciplined under the gravest provocation."

Miss Susheela Madiman, General Secretary of the Bombay Students Union writes:

"The demands put forward by the Central Strike Committee on behalf of the 20,000 Naval Ratings who have struck work and have refused to eat canteen food are just and must be supported by all.

A strong public agitation must be built up to support the Navy men to ensure that their demands are conceded and there is no victimisation and the vindictiveness against them.

Students must play a leading part in building this agitation.

To express our firm solidarity with our brothers in the Indian Navy and to support them in their fight, the Bombay Students Union call upon all city students to observe a complete and peaceful strike on February 22. The B.S.U. earnestly appeals to the Students Congress and the Muslim Students Federation to join hands with us on this issue and help in making the students hartal and demonstration a grand success."

STRIKE IN NAVAL H.Q.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): The strike fever affecting R.I.N. men in Bombay and Calcutta has now spread to New Delhi.

About 80 ratings of H.M.I.S. "India", Naval Headquarters, mainly telegraphists and signalmen, struck work this evening. It is learnt their Commanding Officer tried to persuade them to forward their grievances through their officers and to rejoin duty immediately, but with the exception of four or five men they refused to do so.

One of the strikers told the A.P.I. that their demands were the same as those of their comrades now on strike in Bombay, namely, better food, better accommodation and immediate improvement of service conditions.

STAY-IN-STRIKE IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb 20 (A.P.I.): Over 120 Indian rating of the H.M.I.S. "Hindustan" are reported to have gone on strike since 3 p.m. to-day. A group of 12 Indian ratings belonging to the Signal Section of the vessel came out while others are reported to have resorted to stay-in-strike. Two European Officers of the Royal Indian Navy were seen negotiating with the group of the Indian seamen and had given an undertaking that the strikers would not be punished if they returned to the vessel by 18-00 hours to-day.

According to the strikers, the Indian ratings had submitted an application over six months ago setting forth their grievances which, they said, still remained unremedied. They included "bad treatment of Indian ratings", unwholesome food, slow demobilisation and inadequate pay and allowances. The strikers have also demanded the release of H. K. Singh a member of the Bombay strike group.

It is stated that the ratings of H.M.I.S. "Himalayas" and H.M.I.S. "Chamak" with a normal complements of 500 and 150 respectively have also submitted applications on similar lines.

ARUNA SAF ALI'S ADVICE TO NAVAL UNIT.

POONA, Feb. 20. (U.P.I.): About one thousand strikers of the Lonavla Naval Unit were present at the Lonavla station this morning when Mrs. Asaf Ali passed through the station on her way to Poona. The strikers are reported to have told Mrs. Asaf Ali that they would continue hunger strike until their grievances were redressed. She advised them to contact the Bombay leader of the Naval strikers.

Regarding their demand for the release of politicals Mrs. Asaf Ali asked them to leave the matter to the leaders which would be taken up in the Central Assembly soon. She informed them the Bombay strike of the R.I.N. ratings was going on peacefully and asked them to work with solidarity and discipline without committing any act of violence.

B.P.C.C. AND NAVAL STRIKE.

The B.P.C.C. meeting on Wednesday sympathised with the legitimate grievances of the R.I.N. strikers while declaring emphatically, that, if its good offices are to be sought it ought to be apprised of the same "before direct action is launched and that any direct action, which is launched, must conform to the Congress standard, that is to say, must be carried in with due observance of non-violence."

CALCUTTA RATINGS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20 (API): About 200 Royal Indian Navy ratings went on strike yesterday at Behala, Calcutta.

They belong to the H.I.M.S. 'Hooghly' shore establishment. Release of the ratings arrested in Bombay, non-victimisation of strikers, equal travelling facilities with Royal Navy ratings and speedy demobilisation are among their demands.

The strike commenced yesterday afternoon. The men's grievances were communicated to the Commanding Officer who met them and assured them that their demands would be communicated to the higher authorities. The strike however continued.

R.I.N. Ratings on strike at Behala today number about 300.

This is the second day of their strike, which they declared in sympathy with ratings in Bombay and they are conducting it peacefully.

The strikers, it is learnt, will await any decision that might be arrived at in Bombay.

Interviewed by the Associated Press of India Commander Hugh-Hallet of the R.I.N., who met the strikers yesterday said that the men were peaceful. As a result of the strike, no work was being carried on in Calcutta establishments of the R.I.N.

Commander Hugh-Hallet added that it was a strike of only about 300 ratings and no officers were involved in it. The strikers were peaceful and were being seen every day by their Establishment Commandants.

R. I. N. Men At Versova On Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Wednesday.

The strike of the R.I.N. men in Bombay is spreading and there appears to be no improvement.

Yesterday evening, about 1,200 men of the R.I.N. at Versova went on a sympathetic strike and Versova was resounding with "Jai Hind" and "Quit India" slogans by the strikers. They went round Versova and paraded the streets with demonstrations, ventilating their grievances and asking for immediate redress.

To-day morning at about 8-45 a.m. these R.I.N. men marched a huge procession to Andheri station. They carried large enlargements of Babu Subhas Chandra and other leaders and paraded the main road.

There was great excitement in Andheri on hearing the news of this strike and police precautions were immediately taken.

MASANI'S QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (U. P. I.): Mr. M R Masani has given a short notice question for the Central Assembly to be answered of February 25 on the grievances of the naval ratings in Bombay. Mr. Masani wants to know whether the ratings of H.M.I.S. Talwar of the R. I. N. stopped drawing their rations and on the morning of February 18 struck work and whether the cause of their action was the insulting abusive language used by the Commanding Officer King of H. M. I. S. Talwar.

Mr. Masani enquires what measures the Government has taken to remove the grievances of the ratings and secure an amicable termination of the dispute.

DIPLOMATIC ISSUE OVER BURNING OF U. S. FLAG?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The office of the United States Information Service was found closed today, presumably as a protest against yesterday's burning of the U. S. flag flying over the library entrance.

"Chronicle" reporter gathers that a diplomatic issue may be made of the incident. It is further learnt that the State Department in Washington is in touch with their representatives in New Delhi.

DISMISSED AFTER SUMMARY TRIAL

"Talwar" Telegraphist Dis-Rated

BOMBAY, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.)—Leading telegraphist P. C. Dutta of H.M.I.S. "Talwar" Bombay, who was put under close arrest on February 2 has been dismissed after a summary trial by his Commanding Officer for disciplinary offence. He has been sentenced to be dis-rated to be a telegraphist and to be dismissed from service.

Dutta was arrested on February 2 for sticking bills on the walls of the "Talwar" and writing "Jai Hind" and "Quit India" when Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey, the Flag Officer Commanding, R.I.N. visited the establishment.

Rounded Up By The Military

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Orders had been issued by the Flag Officer, Bombay, directing all R.I.N. ratings to return to their establishments by 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday. Those found in the streets after that time were liable to arrest.

At about 4 p.m. half a dozen armed military motor lorries with Military and Bombay City Police Officers and Honorary Presidency Magistrates went round the Fort area and stopped the lorries carrying R.I.N. ratings who are on strike. They were asked to get down and surrender to the military and then taken in custody. Likewise those parading the streets were also challenged by the military police and taken into custody. By the evening the demonstrations had subsided after the military action.

THANA STRIKE

Nearly 3,000 ratings and others undergoing training on H.M.I.S. "Akbar" seven miles from Thana, went on strike this morning.

Congress Workers Support R. I. N. Strikers

At a crowded meeting of A Ward Congress workers held at the Ward Office on Wednesday a resolution was passed unanimously supporting the demands made by the personnel of the Royal Indian Navy and extending moral support to their strike. The workers appeal to the strikers to be disciplined and united and request the public to extend their sympathy and support to the strikers.

MENTMORE 'DIPLOMA' Rs. 9-0-0

MENTMORE FOUNTAIN PENS
Difficult to obtain but worth trying for

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Tata Steels And Dyeings Improve After Early Decline

MODERATE BUYING IN BULLION HARDENS PRICES

Short Covering In March Cotton Contract Imparts Steady Tone

Bombay, Feb. 20

The Share Bazar was steady to-day with moderate support. The Stock Exchange authorities have asked members to submit list of open business in Steel shares with a view to find out if any attempt is being made for a corner. The Bull Syndicate is not inclined to loosen its control over the situation as short sellers find it difficult to give deliveries. However it appears that pending Budget proposals, no attempts will be made to frighten bears. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2790 and improved to Rs. 2812. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 482 and improved to Rs. 484. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 2187 and firmed up to Rs. 2210, while Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 676 after opening at Rs. 671. There was absence of any selling and Tata Steel Defds improved at Rs. 2815 while Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 2212.

RISE IN STEEL DEFD.

After the close of the market there was increased buying in the afternoon which hardened Tata Steel Dfd. Shares at Rs. 2832/8.

Textile Shares

Bombay Dyeing 2207/8 Century 948/12 Nagpur 442/8 Swadeshi 682 New Great 432 Simplex 335/8 Kohinoor 674 Colaba 380 Gokak 333 Phoenix 780 Mysore 297/8 Indian Bleaching 205 Swan 333/8 Finlay 332 Morarji 750 Indore 740 Edward Sassoon 820.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 484/8 Tata Steel Dfd 2816/4.

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro 218/8 Andhra 1860 Power 1972/8 Tram Ord 159.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 235/8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 617/8 Alcock 165 Bellapur 246 Shirajpur 59/8 Steamer Ord 667/8 Scindia 43/8 Construction 225.

CASH SECTION

Mills: Apollo 4/13 Elphinstone 90 I U Ord 17/4/6 Defd 3/7/6 Indian Mfg. 3810 Kurla 316/4 Khatau 350 Dawn 1245 David 1295 New City 440 Minerva 261/4 Bradbury 420 Bharucha Dfds 15 Bharat 66 Madhavji 24 Model 275/10 Laxmi Cotton 1566/4 Vishnu Cotton 552/8 Western 3650 Standard 575 Sholapur 7115 Sassoon Cotton 25/8 Hindustan 3825 Meyer Sassoon 237/8 Tata Mills 79/4 Ahmd. Advance 465 Sassoon Silk 96 New Union 28/4 Poddar 360 Madhusudan 545 Shri Nivas 420 Raja Bahadur Poona 135 Berar 331/4.

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 227/8 New 170 Surat 253/8 Surat New Premium 132/8 Karachi 237/8 Broach 13/8 Ajmer 15 Amalgamated 20/8 Jalgaon 15/8 Nagpur 51 Poona 285 Bombay Suburban 232/8 New Premium 100.

BANKS

Reserve 156/8 Imperial 2395 P. P. XD 605 Central 109 India 235 Union 12/2 Baroda 166 Habib 87 International 60 A.B.C. 44 Dena Bank 67 United 91/12 Jaipur 71/8 Hindustan 55 National Savings P 72 P P 41 Mysore 435 Exchange 66/8 Eastern 106.

INSURANCE

Oriental 6850 Empire 1250 New India 94/12 Jupiter 47/12 Vulcan 19/12 Indian Mercantile 71 Universal 16/4 Vasant 25/6/6 Br. I Gen 28/4 Ind. Prud 51/12 Neptune 11/2 New Great 31/8.

RAILWAYS

Ah. Prantij 71 1/4 C.P 108 Mymensing Reb 116/4 Guaranteed 115 Mandra Bhon 112 Sara Sirajganj 116/4 Sialkot 117/8 New 54 Pachora 95 Hoshiarpur 117/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 218/12 Burma Petrol 6 Tata Oil 90/8 Mackenzie 174/6 Port Canning 110/8 Kemp 660 Zandu 215 Indian Radio Ord 380 B 380 Dfds 375 Indian Investment Trust 126 Wimco 382/8 Tata Chemical 22/8 Dharamsi Chemical 37 Mukund Iron 14/7 Dena Trust 24/8 Alembic 361/4 Supreme Industries 230 Jam Wire 140 Bombay Uganda 84 Bombay Cycle 38/8 Indian Cement (1937) 42 Walchand Nagar Industries 752/8.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st 132/8 Tata Steel Second 172/8 Tram 74 Andhra 1632/8 Tata Power 1735 Hydro 166/4 Bombay Steam 350 Nagpur 742/8 Vishnu 780 Laxmi 302/8 New Great 255 Poddar 117 Shri Nivas 101 Elphinstone 137/8 Bradbury 542/8 Surat Elec. 212/8 Premier Construction First 135 Premier Construction Second 135 Amalgamated 153/12 Tata Chemical 128/12 Walchandnagar Industries 550 Jupiter 18/10 Supreme 125/10.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 54/6 Bengal Steel 47 Indian Copper 4/14 B. I. C. 8/14 Burma Corporation 7/15 New Victoria Mill 8/4 New Victoria Pref. 11 Raja Tex 66 Phalton 160 Gold Mohur 381/4 New Kaiser Hind 2450 Sajjan Mills 440 Osmanshahi 393/12 Ajamshahi 695.

GOLD & SILVER

The Bullion market was fairly steady to-day with scattered buying. After yesterday's sharp decline there was cessation of selling and quotations recovered on mild support. Forward silver opened at Rs. 143 and declined to Rs. 142/12 under scattered selling but improved to Rs. 143/8 on increased buying. Small forward business was done unofficially in gold at Rs. 89/2 while ready gold was done at Rs. 89/4. Tone of the market was steady.

Later on there was increased buying and prices moved up. The market finally closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	144	8	0
Forward Silver	144	0	0
Ready Gold	89	11	0
Forward Gold	89	5	0
Sovereigns	63	12	0

BOMBAY COTTON

The Cotton market was expected to open to-day at Rs. 451 for March delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 451/8 and improved to Rs. 452/12 under scattered support while May was quoted at Rs. 461/8. The monthly tejimandi will be settled tomorrow and thereafter most of the open interest will have to be reduced as delivery period is drawing near. The market henceforth will be more interested in May contract.

Later on there was increased buying and March improved to Rs. 456. The market was helped by short covering but the rise attracted professional selling and the market steadied at Rs. 455. Final closing quotations at 5.30 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. March	455	8	0
I.C.C. May	463	4	0
I.C.C. July	473	12	0
I.C.C. Sept.	480	4	0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 862 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

March High 453/8; Low 450/8; Close 452.

May High 462; Low 460; Close 460/12.

July High 472/8; Low 470/8; Close 471/12.

Sept. High 479; Low 477; Close 478/4.

CALICUT MARKET.

Calicut, Feb. 20.

Cocoanut raw 165, dry 155, cocoanut oil 590, copra office 377 1/2, Dilpasand 405, Madras Nottam 450, Goodgooda 425, Pepper Wynaad 390, Country 370, Dry Ginger Chernad 350, Ernad 335, Coffee Robusta 85.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, February 20.

Silver 142/10; Closed Last Night 142/12; Touched 142/2; Gold 87/10; Undertone unsteady on good speculative liquidations following Bombay advices. Guwar Ready 8/5; Baisakh 8/3; Steady good buying support. Bardana Dw. 60/8; Md. 56/; Wheat unquoted acute scarcity stock 45; Central Government Khattis. Peas 10/8; Bajra 11/10; Maize 12/5; Steady. Arhar 9/8; Old 9/; Urad 15; Moong 11/13; Stocks. Peas 5; Arhar 10; Khattis Cottonseed 12/; Gur 10/8; Jaggery Powder 11/10; Arrivals reduced yesterday 500 Mds. steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 19.

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p c	75 1/4
Consols 2-1/2 p c	92 3/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p c 1961	109 7/16
War Loan 3 1/2 p c	105-1/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	115 15/16
Victory Bonds 4 p c	114 11/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	86 1/2
National Bank of India	39 1/4

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/14 4/13 4/13/3 Bharat 66/4 66 B Dyeing 2190 86/4 2200 2190 2215 2 5 7/6 Central India (Ord) 441 39 44 40 44 43 44 42/8 Colaba 380 Edward 820 15 20 Elphinstone (Ord) 90 Elphinstone (Pref) 137/8 Finlay 332 30 32/8 32 Gokak 335 34 36 34 38 36 38 India United (Defd) 3/8 3/7 3/8 3/7/6 India United (Ord) 17/8 17/4 17/6 17/4/6 17/6/6 17/4/6 Indore 738/12 36/4 40 35 41/4 40 Kohinoor 672 70 72 71 74 70/8 73 72 73/8 72/8 75/8 74/8 77 72 74 Luxmi 1566 66/4 Madhusudan 545 Meyer 237/8 Morarjee 750 New Great 431 26 31 30 35 31/8 32 Sassoon Cotton 25/8 Shrinivas 415 20 Simplex 333 35/8 34 37 35/8 Swadeshi 680 79 86 79 85 82/6 84/8 81 82 Swan 386 83 84 83 83/8 Tata Mills 79 78/8 79 Vishnu 550 52/8 Central Provinces Ry. 108

BANKS.

Baroda 166/8 66 Central 109/4 8/12 9 Imperial (Old) 2390 95 Imperial (New) 603/12 5 India 235 International 62 60 Reserve 156/8 Union 12/2 United Commercial 91/12 92 91/12

ELETCRIC.

Ahmedabad 230 27/8 Amalgamated 20/12 Ahdhra Valley (Ord) 1860 Andhra Valley (Pref) 1630 32/8 Tram (Ord) 158/8 58 58/12 58/8 59 Tram (Pref) 73/8 74 Karachi 237/8 Surat (Ord) 257/8 Hydro 217/8 18/8 Power (Ord) 1975 70 72/8

INSURANCE.

British India 28/4 Empire 1247/8 50 Mercantile 71 New India 95 95/4 94/4 94/12 Oriental 6850 Bombay Steam 667/8 Scindia 43/2 43 43/10 43/8

STEEL SHARES.

Bengal Steel 46/11 47 Indian Iron 53/14 53/13 54/6 Tata Steel (Defd) 2795 87/8 90 86/4 96/4 90 2810 2800 2805 2/8 7/8 1/4 15 12/8 20 15 17/8 12/8 16/4 Tata Steel (Ord) 481 82/8 81/8 84 82 83/8 82/8 85 84 85 84/8 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 172 72/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aicock 462/8 65 A Cement 236 35/8 36 35 36 35/8 Belapur 245/8 45 46/8 45/8 46/8 46 Burma (Old) 615 22/8 17/8 Burmah (New) 218/12 B. B. Petrol 6/0/6 6/1 6 Dena Invest 24/12 24/8 I. I. Trust 126/8 P Construction (Ord) 225 Tata Chemical (Ord) 22/4 22/12 22/4 22/8 Tata Chemical (Pref) 130 Tata Oil 89/8 90/8 Western India Match 383/12 82/8 85 82/8 Standard Mills 575 Coorla Mills 316/4 Jaipur Bank 71/8 Zandu Pharmacy 215 Indian Radio (Ord) 'A' 377/8 Surat Electric (Pref) 212/8

Wall Street Declines On Continuous Anxiety Over Labour Problems

Reaction Uncover Stop-Loss Orders On Cotton Exchange

New York, Feb. 19.

Wall Street opened easy and active with pivotal industrials such as Baldwin and Chrysler and leading steels, declining one to three points. The basic selling factors remained expectations of poor first quarter reports together with reduced or omitted dividends while non-settlement of several important strikes despite the settlement of the steel strike and the possibility of a nationwide telephone walkout were also disturbing factors. During the afternoon, stocks weakened further in active dealings with steels and motors leading the declines. Selling was in evidence in every group with the additional selling factor being the increasing pressure in investment circles regarding the short-term security price outlook and losses of two to seven points were well distributed. Towards the closing, however, selling dried up and prices rallied one point or more from extreme low levels attributed chiefly to technical considerations after the earlier drastic shakeout. The session closed steadier.

American Telephone and Telegraph (194 3/4) 192, Amerex Corpn. (37 1/4) 37 1/4, Anaconda Copper Mining (49 3/4) 47 1/4, Chase National Bank (44 3/8) 43 1/2, Sinclair Oil (19 1/4) 18 7/8, Firestone Tyre and Rubber (77) 73 3/4, General Electric Co. (50 3/8) 48 3/4, General Motors (78 1/4) 75 3/8, Ingersol Rand (139 3/8) 133, Correct International Nickel (41 1/2) 39 1/8, National City Bank of New York (48 1/4) 47 3/4, New York Central Rail Road (31 3/4) 30, Secony Vaccum (16 7/8) 16 1/2, Texas Corporation (57) 55 5/8, Union Carbon and Carbide (108 3/4) 105 3/4, U. S. Smelting Refining Mining (78 3/4) 76, U. S. Steel Corporation (92) 88 7/8, Western Union Telegraph (57) 49 3/4

DROP IN COTTON.

New York cotton opened irregular and then reacted on renewal of yesterday's liquidation. The reaction uncovered stoploss orders and met indifferent trade support which was attributed to weakness of securities, continuous anxiety over labour problems, moreover views of the wage-price policies and the announcement that the C.C.C. will sell 1943 pooled cotton on bids on the basis of July, towards noon the market steadied on subsidence of offerings and at noon call turned steadier, thirteen to nine down. Prices thereafter broke sharply on excited heavy liquidation and uncovering of stoplosses with pool offtake. Declines were heavy with the action of securities, the Price Administrator Bowles' remarks and anticipatory hedging in connection with the forthcoming C.C.C. sales most discussed factors. Rallies were feeble and shortlived and the market closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

Grains: May rye and deferred oats deliveries eased in sympathy with weakness of securities and cotton as well as anti-inflationary remarks by an administration spokesman. The market again ignored the additional five cent advance of Winnipeg.

May (1.80 1/2) 1.80 1/2 bid.
July (1.80 1/2) 1.80 1/2 bid.
Sept. (1.80 1/2) 1.80 1/2 bid.

WORTH STREET TRADING AT LOW EBB

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. (UPA): Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market remained at a low ebb today, but buyers eased up on demands evidently anticipating a release of the goods now being accumulated whenever a definite price action is taken.

Meanwhile the bag trade estimated the domestic consumption of burlap during January at 67,455,000 (M) yards—a new high record compared with consumption of January 1945 of 39,892,000 (M) yards.

HOLIDAY IN U. S. A.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. (Reuter): All United States markets will remain closed on February 22 (Friday), while New York Stock Exchange and New York Cotton Exchange will also observe a holiday on February 23 (Saturday).

COLOURED COTTON IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW February 20.

Mr. Boris Stradmal, prominent Soviet selectionist cotton grower, who recently arrived in Moscow said that the cultivation of coloured cotton is gradually expanding. This year more than ten thousand hectares will be sown on Uzbek collective farms and State Farms.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 19.

March	26.00—29
March highest	26.29—
March Lowest	25.86—41
May	25.91—37
July	25.90—37
October	25.75—37
December	25.70—36
January	25.70—37
Middling Spot	25.54—29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 19.

March	25.99—34
May	25.88—35
July	25.91—41
October	25.79—34
December	25.70—39
Middling Spot	25.55—35

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.

New York, Feb. 19.

March	26.16
May	26.16
July	26.16

LONDON BULLION.

Spot 44, Forward 44. Gold Bars Fine per oz. 168/12/3.

N. Y. SILVER.

United States price of Foreign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70 3/4 cents.

LONDON WHEAT.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (new crop) unoffered, Australian Wheat (bulk) 64/6 quoted Feb.-Mar., Australian Wheat (bags) unoffered.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Weekly Statement Of Affairs

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 15th day of February, 1946:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	44,27,76,000
Notes in circulation	1197,53,30,000
Total Notes issued	1241,83,06,000
Total Liabilities	1241,83,06,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities	1125,32,89,000
Total of A.	1169,74,34,000
B Rupee Coin	14,24,57,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,15,000
Total Assets	1241,83,06,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 94.195 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	499,14,53,000
(2) Government of Burma	92,,53,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	19,78,62,000
(b) Banks	102,78,20,000
(c) Others	10,04,27,000
Bills Payable	4,13,92,000
Other Liabilities	12,59,28,000
Total Rs.	659,41,35,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	44,27,76,000
Rupee Coin	46,27,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,02,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,73,30,000
Balances held abroad*	560,63,55,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	15,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,75,000
Investments	39,59,35,000
Other Assets	11,50,35,000
Total Rs.	659,41,35,000

*Includes Cash & Short Term Securities.

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 20.

In the absence of any important business, quotations failed to show any marked departure although the market was inclined to be lower, groundnuts ready quality Rs. 106 per candy and Bold were placed at Rs. 102 per candy, groundnuts quality Rs. 21 and G.I.P. stations Khandesh quality Rs. 21/6, Madras Goa February March stood at Rs. 19/8, groundnut oil wagon condition Tank Rs. 12/3 and April delivery was quoted at Rs. 12/7, Castorseed Bombay ready Rs. 19 March May delivery Rs. 18/12. Linseed ready Rs. 21/14 and March May delivery Rs. 21/12.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

QUOTATIONS AT 2 P. M.

Tata Ordinary 484; Tata Deferred 2815; Indian Iron 54-6; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 46.12; Bombay Dyeing 2208-12; Central India 441-4; Century 950; Gokak 335; Kohinoor 673-12. Simplex 336; Andhra Valley 1557-8; Tata Hydro 217.8; Tata Power 1975 Associated Cement 236; Belapur 248.2; Bombay Burma (Old) 615.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, February 20.

B. C. Rates 1. 1. D. D. 1/5 15/16. London Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32. London Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/32. London Banks buying D. D. 1/6 1/16. London Banks buying 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 to 4th month. London Banks buying 90 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month. New York B. C. Rate T. T. Rs. 332 3/4. New York Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 3/4. New York Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2. New York Banks buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2. Montreal Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 302 1/2. Montreal Banks buying T. T. Rs. 299. Montreal Banks buying D. D. Rs. 297 1/2. Paris Banks selling T. T. Fcs. 3550. Paris Banks buying T. T. Fcs. 3650. Amsterdam Banks selling T. T. D. D. Fl. 79 1/2. Java Banks selling T. T. D. D. —. Hongkong Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84. Shanghai Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 17 1/4 Nom. Singapore Banks selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 107 1/2. New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2. London/Hongkong Cross Rate 1/2 15/16-1/3 3/32. London/Shanghai Cross Rate 3d. to 3 1/16d. London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/3 15/16 to 2/4 5/32. London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 479.70 to 480.30. London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 176 1/2 — 3/4. London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs 17.30 — 40. London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr 16.85 — 95. London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32 19.36. London/New York Cross Rate dol. 4.02 1/2 — 4.03 1/2. London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 4.43 4.45. London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.68 10.70. London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 7.58/7.62.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet. London Discts: 3 Months 17/32 p.c. London Discts: 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c. 3 months 1/2 p.c. 6 months 3/4 p.c. 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

THE POLYCLINICAL LABORATORY LTD.

The Polyclinical Laboratory Ltd., has made unique success in the field of Medical Science since its inception in 1940 with an efficient Board of Directors under the able chairmanship of Mr. D. N. Chowdhury, the eminent Industrialist. The whole time supervision and care of Dr. S. C. Chowdhury, B. Sc., M. B. (Berlin) is the Keystone of this success. Certain of its product have opened new line of treatment—causing great demand throughout the country. The success will be evident from the fact that 73½ per cent of the Shareholder's money have been returned by way of dividends within this short period of 5 years.

For better working the company has purchased a big house at Cossipur costing about a lac of Rupees.

Negotiations are already in progress with England and U. S. A. for the purchase of up-to-date Alcohol Distillation plants. Recently permission have been obtained for the issue of fresh share capital to the extent of Rs. 10,80,000/- which will be necessary for this new project.

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Post Box No. 110
Mangalore.

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LADIES and GENTS desirous to increase their height and weight and to look 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age and to get lovely improvement in features and charms like past young days when the skin was smooth and fresh. Write for FREE Booklet and live for 100 years young, fit, strong and healthy with Roses on the face. Write address in BLOCK LETTERS.

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Start Dairy Farm on small or large scale and earn huge profits. Secrets of Cream, butter, cheese making and complete information regarding milk trade and cattle breeding. Complete illustrated course 128 pages Rs. 2/-

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No. 4B, Chauk Mati, LAHORE

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OR
INLAND BANKING BUSINESS
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THE EXCHANGE BANK
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INDIA & AFRICA, LTD.

Ahmedabad, Akola, Amraoti, Amritsar, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Karachi, Khamgaon, Kolhapur, Madras Nagpur & Rajkot.

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now and always CARAVAN

INDIA'S Air-Conditioned CIGARETTE

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

L.C.I. E.40

MUTT AND JEFF—I'll Bet That Made The Window Man Feel Sheepish

By BUD FISHER

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LET US MAKE YOUR WOOLENS MOTHPROOF!
We MOTHPROOF YOUR WOOLENS FOR YOU QUICKLY!
WE GUARANTEE TO KEEP MOTHS OUT OF YOUR WOOLENS BRING THEM IN NOW!
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2 ANNAS PER WORD.
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To be paid in advance.

PERSONAL

The Crisis in a Woman's Life is the title of an instructive English medical booklet explaining in simple language why the fears and suffering so dreaded by women in their forties are quite unnecessary. Booklets posted free to all genuine applicants. Write Menopax Department (C), Post Box 5051, Bombay 9. 6593

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Graduate preferably holding a Degree in Agriculture or Commerce to act as "Assistant Manager". Apply with testimonials to the President, The Jalgaon Co-operative Fruit Sale Society Ltd., Jalgaon, East Khandesh. 872

Wanted Engineering Salesmen on salary plus commission to travel all over for orders of General Engineering Machinery. Apply stating education and experience of lines and age. Post Box 222, Delhi. (6755)

Wanted Trained Gujarati Graduates grades 75-5-100-E.B.-5-130-10-170, D.A. Rs. 20|-. Benefit of P.A. Higher start for experience. Apply Niyamak, Sharda Mandir, Karachi. (6756)

Wanted A Qualified and Experienced man to organise a Pharmaceutical concern on most sound lines. Apply stating qualifications, experience and terms to Box No. 914, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted one hard working architectural Draughtsman who has experience in architects' Office. Apply with testimonials to Box No 6694, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Pharmaceutical Chemist near Bombay, with 10 years experience and with knowledge of Biological Assays, for a Laboratory manufacturing B. P. products. State experience and pay expected. Apply Box No. 6721, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately a Foreman experienced in manufacture of Textile Machinery. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience and minimum salary expected to Box No. 6725, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted preferably a Tutoress for an heir-apparent and heir-presumptive aged five and three respectively of a State on the railway line in the Eastern States Agency. None need apply who has not received direct training under Dr. Montessori. Apply with full particulars and salary expected to Box No. 6737, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Gujarati Clerk for Social and Commercial correspondence and type. Pay about Rs. 100/- Apply to Khimji Bhujpuria & Co., 25, Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay 9. (944).

Wanted one Matron and four Nurses for R. B. U. T. Hospital Shikarpur-Sind. Scale of pay for Matron Rs. 75-5-125 per month plus Boarding allowance Rs. 30/- P. M. and Uniform allowance of Rs. 5/- P. M. Dearness allowance as admissible under the rules. Scale of pay for Nurses—Rs. 50-2-70 Boarding allowance Rs. 30/- P. M., Uniform allowance Rs. 5/- P. M. Dearness allowance as permissible under the rules. They will all be provided with free furnished quarters, free electricity and free laundry. Minimum qualifications for Matron:— Fully trained Nursing sister B.P.N.A. or any other equivalent qualification should have experience of operation theatre work. Qualification for Nurses:— Fully trained B.P.N.A. (Nursing) or any other equivalent qualification. Gobindram Udhavdas. Chairman R.B.U.T. Hospital Committee, Shikarpur-Sind. (6775)

Wanted immediately a shorthand-typist on decent salary. Apply Famous Cine Litho Works, 40B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. 11. (941)

Wanted Superintendent, Religious Teacher and Office Assistants knowing office routine for Vidyarthigrihas at Bombay and Ahmedabad. Applications stating age, study, experience and salary should reach Honorary Secretaries, Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya, Bombay 26, before the 1st March. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. (917)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Certificates, D. Com. degree April Examinations commence everywhere. Deposit entries. Become F. S. C. Society of Commerce, Sohangunj Delhi. (793)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. 6 daily. Buy Easy Cot-ton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (938)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted wholesale Stockists and Buyers of Phynazol—solid disinfectant. Apply India Waterproofing Stall No. 111, Industrial Exhibition, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, for terms. (935)

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE

A Double storeyed building in Santa Cruz built in 1941 modern design, vacant possession for sale. Rs. 32,000|- or nearer offer, Phone SANTSARUP 25332 for appointment. (934)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Fire Bricks, Fire Blocks, Fireclays of High Grade, Magnesia Composition, S. W. Pipes etc. available from ready with The Ishwar Industries, Ltd., Ishwar Nagar Delhi. 6416

For Sale Cellophane and waxed paper cuttings suitable for packing pepermints, toffees, and toiletaries. For your requirements write to Box No. 941, "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Casual vacancies having occurred in the office of Councillors in consequence of the resignations of the Councillors named below, Wednesday, 13th March 1946 is hereby fixed for the WARD ELECTIONS to fill up the vacancies (Section 9, 22(3) and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888:—

Ward Number	Name of Ward	Name of Councillor whose office has become vacant.	Seats to be filled up
6	Bhuleshwar and Market	Mr. Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, B.A., M.L.C.	One
8	Khetwadi and Tardeo	Mr. Minocheher Rustom Masani, B.A. (Bom.), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.	One
10	Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal	One

NOMINATION PAPERS will be issued to the Voters during office hours, on working days, from Wednesday, 6th March 1946 to Tuesday, 12th March 1946, and on Wednesday, 13th March 1946 upto 4 P.M. (B.T.), at the Election and Town Duty Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay. In the event of the elections being contested, the POLL, will be held on Wednesday, 20th March 1946.

U. M. MIRCHANDANI,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Dated 19-2-1946. 6771

NOTICE
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
Finance Department (Supply)

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that the following offices have moved or will move to the new premises as indicated below on the dates shown against each:

	FROM	TO
Chief Accounts Officer, Finance Department (Supply).	Council Hall 20-2-46.	5th Floor, New India Assurance Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Food Controller.	Royal Institute of Science Bldg. 25-2-46.	3rd Floor, New India Assurance Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.
Controller of Government Grain Shops.	Council Hall 19-2-46.	3rd Floor, New India Assurance Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

(6768)

CANCELLATION OF WAR CLAUSE ATTACHED TO POLICIES OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS GIVEN HEREBY to all policy-holders of the NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., of the cancellation on and after 1st March 1946 of the operation of the War Clause attached to policies providing for limitation in the sum payable in the event of death arising directly or indirectly due to war under the conditions stated in the clause if an extra premium exigible under the clause has not been paid provided that in the event of the life assured being on the 1st March 1946 in Naval, Military, or Air Force service then the cessation of the clause shall be subject to an endorsement applying an extra premium for such occupation at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 of sum assured from the 1st March 1946.

A slip for attachment to the policy showing the cancellation of the war clause will if desired be issued on application.

In consequence of cancellation of this War Clause any extra premium being paid thereunder shall cease from the 1st March, 1946.

Policy holders now in Military, Naval or Air Force service and those paying an extra premium under the clause should communicate with the Head Office of the Company sending their policies for special endorsement.

By order of the Directors
S. N. BANERJEA,
Actg. Manager,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.,
7, Council House Street, Calcutta.
D/- 21-2-46.

6765

CINE—INDUSTRIES.

The undersigned from North desirous of producing and distributing pictures needs contact with experienced directors and producers. Apply Harbans Lall Sachedavad C/o Acsons Ltd., Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay and shall be available for interview from 10-0 A.M. to 11-0 A.M. and 5 to 6 P. M. upto 23rd inst. Phone 27372.

HARBANS LALL SACHEDAVAD (6763)

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY informed that the Private Road running through the property at Prabhadevi known as NAGU SAYAJEEWADI is now in our possession will be closed to the public on Thursday 28th February, 1946.

(Sd.) A. U. BOTAWALA,
(Sd.) S. M. MUNNEE (932)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Divisional Engineer G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, invites tenders upto 3 p. m. on 4-3-46 for supplying and stacking stone ballast and chippings at Thana near Officers Quarters under construction. The form of tender, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2|- per set. This sum will not be refunded. (6766)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Wanted Young men between 20 to 35 years wanting reputable business for themselves willing to invest Rs. 25|- per month or annually Rs. 225|- for Five years in valuable sound security. Investors are guaranteed. Bright future and profits. For details apply. Box No. 939, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted Suppliers of Manure such as Bone Meal, Fish Meal, Groundnut Cake etc. Write immediately with full particulars to—The Gugan Import-Export (Ceylon) Co., P. O. Box No. 389 Colombo. (6703)

Wanted Calcium carbide about 5 to 10 tons. Apply Box No. 942, "Bombay Chronicle."

"MISTRI AIRWAYS LIMITED"

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:

Pilots (A. 1. & B).

Ground Engineers (A & C & A. B. C. D. X).

Mechanics.

Traffic Staff.

Radio Officers.

Executive Officers.

Salary according to qualifications and experience.

Apply with testimonials to, HEADQUARTERS AT "WAVELL HOUSE", Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NOTICE.

The undersigned from North desirous of producing and distributing pictures needs contact with experienced directors and producers. Apply Harbans Lall Sachdeva c|o Mr. Dev Raj, 3rd floor Tulsi Vihar, Marine Drive, Bombay, and shall be available for interview from 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. to 6 P.M. upto 23rd instant. Phone 27372. (6763)

NOTICE.

Our clients Dr. Framroze Nowroji Kapadia, Mr. Ardeshir Jamshedji Kaka, Mr. Erachshaw Muncherji Bharucha, Mr. Pirosha Dhanjibhoy Hateria and Mrs. Goolbai Pirosha Hateria as Trustees of the Will of Bai Cooverbai Ardeshir Bharucha deceased have been carrying on the sandalwood business of Messrs. A. K. Bharucha & Co., under the authority given to them by the said Will. It has come to the notice of our clients that one Ardeshir Burjorji Bharucha has been representing himself as partner in the said business of A. K. Bharucha & Co.

Notice is hereby given that the said Ardeshir Burjorji Bharucha is not a partner in Messrs. A. K. Bharucha & Co., nor has he any authority to borrow moneys in the name of Messrs. A. K. Bharucha & Co., and anyone lending moneys to him on his representation that he has authority to borrow moneys in the name of Messrs. A. K. Bharucha & Co. will do so at his own risk.

Dated, this 20th day of February, 1946.

K. B. DOCTOR & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Will of Bai Cooverbai Ardeshir Bharucha, deceased. (6772)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B-54218 for Five Shares Nos. 245031-035 in the Reserve Bank of India, issued in the name of Suryakant Hariram Kothari has been lost, stolen or mislaid. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with Share Certificate in any way.

SURYAKANT HARIRAM KOTHARI. (937)

"WIT" PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.

PUBLIC NOTICES

VEGETABLE FRUIT & FLOWER SHOW.

Under the Auspices of the Bombay Municipal Corporation
in
VICTORIA GARDENS
on 9th and 10th March 1946,
Entries close on 28th February, 1946.
An item for every one.
Valuable prizes.

PARTICULARS from:
Secretary's Office,
Victoria Gardens,
Bombay 27.
Tel. No. 40179. (6776)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES including Wire rope, Iron sheets and bands, hoop iron, speedometer, 2, 4, 5 Gallon tins, cotton rope, gunny bags, galvanised iron sheets, waste paper, cotton reels, tobacco etc. on Tuesday, 26th inst. at 11 a. m. (S. T.) at No. 22, Salvage Transit Depot, near Strand Cinema, Colaba, under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay. Terms: 25% Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

TO CONNOISSEURS OF OLD WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS:

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, 25 AND TUESDAY 26 FEBRUARY, 1946 AT 3 P. M. EACH DAY AT THE SALE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A portion of various Arts and Curios from the collection of Dr. Dorabji Hormusji consisting of Old Chinese porcelain satsuma, Imariware, rare English and continental cut-glass and decorative figures and porcelain, antique Indian, Chinese and Tibetan bronze, and brass, Chinese and Indian silverware, Carved ivory Jade, Agate, Crystal, Wood carving, Stone Sculptures, and many other objects of art, including a set of bronze Krishna with consorts and a valuable dancing Shiva.

On view three days before the sale from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.: Saturday 11-30 a. m. to 2-30 p.m.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.
123, Medows St. Fort.

Auction Sale about 21 lathes of different sizes and makers, drilling and boring machines, motor driven and other naval store materials.

Under instructions from the Regional Disposals Commissioner, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on Monday, the 25th February, 1946, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at New Marine Lines (behind Sundrabai Hall) storage sites about 21 English lathes belt drive with countershaft gear of different sizes of different makers such as Colchester, Britannia, Wm. Muir, J. Whitworth, John E. Minit, J. Archdate and others, drilling and boring machines, motor driven, colt and mess lockers, ladders, air compressors, lubricating oil and water heater tanks, C. I. pipes, depth charge rails, steel scrap, gun plate platforms, pressure blower, old furniture, Garner's engine bed plate, Duo-therm heaters, bath tubs and basins, latrines, wooden logs and scrap shaft machinery, etc.

Terms:—25 p.c. deposit, balance to be paid within 7 days from the sale.

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No. 47

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